

Today's News

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1973

Established 1887

Austria	1.35	Switzerland	1.25
Belgium	2.25	Turkey	1.25
Denmark	2.25	U.S. Military	50.25
France	1.00	Yugoslavia	6.00
Germany	1.00		
Greece	10.00		
India	10.00		
Iran	10.00		
Italy	1.00		
Japan	1.00		
Lebanon	1.00		
Luxembourg	1.00		
Morocco	1.00		
Netherlands	1.00		
Norway	1.00		
Portugal	1.00		
Spain	1.00		
Sweden	1.00		
Switzerland	1.25		
Turkey	1.25		
U.S. Military	50.25		
Yugoslavia	6.00		

Senate Probers Seem to Request an Immunity

Watergate Developments

Symington finds that an effort was made to use the CIA for Watergate and the attempted break-in. Page 2.

Under, ex-aide to Nixon, is quoted as saying the effort was active in the 1972 presidential campaign a month after Watergate. Page 2.

Under acknowledges he had seen summaries from CIA wiretaps, says he did not ask for the tapes to be provided in advance. Page 2.

By Robert Siner
WASHINGTON, May 15 (UPI).—The Senate committee probing the Watergate scandal today asked the courts to grant immunity to former White House Counsel John Dean so that Mr. Dean will testify before the panel.

Mr. Dean also agreed to ask for immunity for Roy Sheppard, of the Committee for the Re-election of the President, who had been previously publicly connected with the scandal.

Mr. Dean, in most cases routinely granted by the courts, is not asked to have his own testimony and that of others used against them. They could be prosecuted independently of the committee testimony.

Because of the nature of the Watergate case, prosecutors at this point would be no way of showing that such evidence is independently and that a grant of limited immunity will protect Mr. Dean and others from all further prosecution.

Mr. Dean, who was fired by President Nixon two weeks after the scandal, said the panel could get in any way, last week, committee chairman Sam J. Ervin, D., N.C., said that the House would be given immunity only if the committee had vital information.

Mr. Dean was identified by Sen. Ervin as "a witness the committee needs to interrogate whom we have so far been unable to locate."

Other sources identified Mr. Sheppard as the man who had eight boxes of documents from the office of congressional aide Howard Hunt.

Mr. Sheppard, in an interview with the committee, said he never wrote a report for the White House staff of involvement in the Watergate affair, but that "on a couple of occasions, I was asked to write a report."

Mr. Sheppard, who was identified by President Nixon as the man who investigated and reported that the White House staff was clear of any wrongdoing.

Mr. Sheppard said he thought it was this that led the White House to fire him as a possible scapegoat for the affair.

Mr. Sheppard said he did not think his testimony about the Watergate scandal would lead to Mr. Nixon's impeachment.

Mr. Sheppard said, "Look at the power he can have. He can never be impeached. The article said Mr. Dean 'retains an awe of the President and his fantastic accomplishments, but when I met him this spring, he seemed to be another man, and I told him that and I would not roll over.'"

Mr. Sheppard, who worked at the Justice Department before spending time in the White House, said he was not a protégé of General John N. Mitchell despite frequent press reports.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



ALL TANGLED UP—Former presidential adviser John Ehrlichman untangling himself from television wires as he arrived at the Federal Court House in Washington Monday to confer with grand jury officials.

Anti-Israel Gesture 4 Arab Nations Briefly Stop Pumping Oil in Symbolic Act

BEIRUT, May 15 (AP).—Four Arab nations stopped pumping oil briefly today in a gesture of support for the Arab struggle against Israel.

The nations, which are Libya, Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, said they would resume pumping oil after a 24-hour period.

The move was a symbolic gesture, said an official in Tripoli, the Libyan capital.

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt repeated last night his suggestion that Arab nations use their oil as a political tool in the Middle East.

Libya suspended pumping for 24 hours, the official Libyan news agency reported, as "an expression of support to Arab rights in Palestine and rejection of the usurpation of Palestine with imperialist support."

Algeria, Iraq and Kuwait said they suspended pumping for one hour, complying with an agreement by the Federation of Arab Trade Unions in Cairo earlier in the month.

Western oil company officials maintained that supplies were not affected by the pumping halt.

"Maybe a couple of guys took a break for an hour or two, but there has been no halt in shipments," said an oil official in Tripoli.

President Sadat said the Arab nations use their oil as a political tool in the Middle East.

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Malfunctions Threaten Skylab, First Crew's Visit in Jeopardy

Astronauts May Go On Repair Trip

CAPE KENNEDY, May 15 (AP).—The launch of three astronauts to rendezvous with Skylab was postponed today as temperatures soared to desert-like levels in the orbiting space station, already crippled by a serious power shortage.

Space officials are considering a short-duration manned mission to inspect the \$294-million flying laboratory.

Officials said a long-term mission is not likely because of the uncontrolled buildup of temperatures topping 100 degrees within the 118-foot satellite orbiting 272 miles above the earth.

As an alternative, a NASA source said, space engineers are studying the possibility of sending the Skylab-1 astronauts, Capt. Charles Conrad Jr., Lt. Col. Joseph P. Kerwin and Cmdr. Paul J. Weitz, up to the space station to look for clues which would help salvage something from the new \$2.6-billion American space project.

He said current thinking calls for the astronauts to fly around the space station, take pictures of a solar panel—one of the two which failed to open after yesterday's launch—and then possibly dock for an on-board inspection.

Another possibility, the source said, is for astronauts to envelop the spacecraft with a giant sheet of mylar, an insulating material. This would block heat from the sun and allow the orbiting station to cool off.

Extensive training
If the insulating sheet is used, the Skylab-1 flight would probably be limited to an inspection trip lasting only a few days.

The tedious operation would require extensive training and there is time before the Skylab-3 launch in August for such training.

In this event, said the source, the Skylab-1 flight would probably be limited to an inspection trip lasting only a few days.

Other options are being studied, but no decision has been made, an official said.

William C. Schneider, Skylab program director, said that if the thermal conditions cannot be controlled, there is a very definite possibility that no long-term missions would be possible.

After the Skylab-1 crew's 28-day visit, original plans called for two other crews to go up on 56-day missions each.

Capt. Conrad, Cmdr. Kerwin and Cmdr. Weitz are tentatively scheduled to be launched at 11:01 a.m. Sunday. A final decision on a Sunday launch could be made as late as Saturday.

The heat buildup is of more concern, an official said, than the failure of the two power-providing solar panels.

The vehicle is hot, said Neil Hutchinson, a flight controller in Mission Control. "We've got to figure out some way to cool it off. It's a problem of primary concern."

He said temperatures of 100 degrees had been recorded in the center of the 35-ton workshop. Normal temperatures would be in the 60s or 70s, he said.

Air-conditioning units are aboard the craft, but to operate them now would be a serious drain on an already depleted power supply.

Mr. Hutchinson said that although "we have a serious anomaly and don't know yet how to cope with it," he was hopeful that engineers would come up with a solution in the next two or three days.

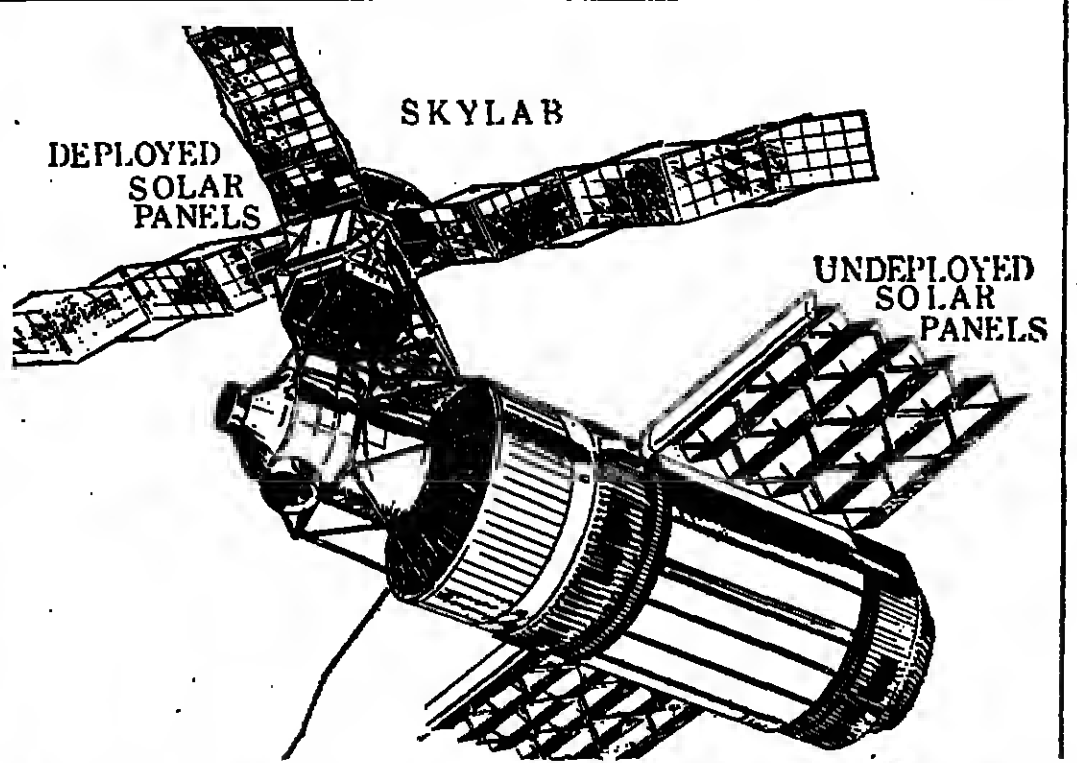
However, the Sunday launch of the astronauts could be delayed again, or wiped out altogether, if a solution is not found, he added.

Computer Problems
He said there are also difficulties with a computer which is seeking problems when none exist and activating stabilizing gyroscopes when they are not needed.

Problems developed aboard Skylab, the nation's first space station and the largest spacecraft ever launched, yesterday immediately after the craft was flawlessly launched from Cape Kennedy.

Two of six sets of solar cell panels failed to open properly, cutting the Skylab electrical power supply by half. The solar panels convert sunlight to electricity.

The Skylab-1 astronauts were scheduled to be launched today on a 28-day mission to the space station, but instead they flew to the Johnson Space Center, near Houston.



SKY TROUBLE—Diagram of Skylab space station showing deployed and undeployed solar panels. The two panels that failed to deploy are attached to the main body while the four that did deploy are connected to the sun-watching observatory at top.

France's Jobert Takes Hard Line At EEC Parley on Talks With U.S.

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, May 15 (UPI).—There should be a return to dollar convertibility and the Common Market's agricultural policy is "not negotiable," French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert warned today at a meeting here with his European Economic Community colleagues.

He said the French government's attitude towards the United States when the world-wide trade talks open in fall.

This was the first time the forthcoming negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade had been raised at foreign-minister level and, despite the initially tough French view, the European response to President Nixon's trade program is still confused and sometimes contradictory.

The French also insisted that the GATT negotiations could not be conducted on the terms suggested in a recent remark to a congressional committee by U.S. Treasury Secretary George Shultz, who said that America would expect to gain more than it gave.

It was suggested by the Italians and Danes, as well as the French, that the United States could not blame the European community for its balance-of-payments problem and that American representatives should not begin the negotiations in that frame of mind.

However, the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, said it was essential that world trade should be liberalized and that the Common Market ought not to get into too negative a frame of mind either. The EEC, he said, must avoid "transatlantic trouble." He added that it is essential for the community at this stage to stress the positive aspects of its policy, rather than emphasize what is not acceptable.

In disagreeing with the French, the Danes said that nothing would be gained by putting conditions on the GATT negotiations, nor were they certain that France's apparent insistence on a linkage between trade and monetary matters was the best way forward.

Virtually the only point agreed by all nine foreign ministers was that the European community should not be on the defensive. The EEC is not in the position of having to ask the U.S. for concessions, nor does it have any debts with America which the negotiations would have to settle, the ministers agreed.

Sir Christopher Soames, the commissioner responsible for EEC external relations, who was recently in Washington, stressed in his summary of the talks that the emphasis in the negotiations should be on trade reciprocity and balanced advantages for both sides. He expressed the view that, although the principles of the EEC agricultural policy could not be negotiated, there was room for latitude in some of the orthodoxies which the United States finds objectionable.

He added, however, that there were some ideas in President Nixon's trade program "which cause us displeasure." But, he said, Europe should be optimistic.

Meeting Next Month
Despite the widely differing opinions expressed today, the outline policy document that Sir Christopher had drawn up was approved by the ministers. More specific directions will be debated at another meeting of foreign ministers meeting next month.

There was an inconclusive debate on whether the Common Market countries should attend the start of the GATT talks in Tokyo armed with a detailed mandate or whether these talks were merely a formality and that proper negotiations would begin next year.

The majority view was that the Tokyo meeting should be regarded as merely preparatory and nothing substantial would emerge. Meanwhile, the European Commission will try to define in more detail what the EEC posture will be. The Irish Foreign Minister, Garrett Fitzgerald, pointed out a danger for the EEC in being too vague because, he said, it might give the United States an impression that the community would give ground on issues where it had no intention of doing so.



Michel Jobert in Brussels yesterday.

Ervin Suggests Single 6-Year Term for Change for Presidency, 4 Years for House

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP).—Nixon told congress today that he thinks the commission on election reform should study the possibility of a single six-year presidential term and four-year House membership.

The suggestion was made in a speech by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D., N.C., who is chairman of the Senate subcommittee on the Constitution.

Mr. Ervin said he was "in favor of a single six-year term for the president and a four-year term for the House of Representatives."

House terms now run two years and Senate terms six years.

Sen. Scott said Mr. Nixon's message to Congress urging the creation of the commission would include a number of other reform proposals.

These include new restrictions on campaign contributions and spending, free radio and television time for candidates, new disclosure rules and creation of a bipartisan election commission to enforce the rules.

Sen. Mansfield called Mr. Nixon's proposal for a commission "a step in the right direction" and noted that the President made it clear that he did not want other election reform moves held up while it makes its studies.

Neither leader indicated when the President's message would be sent to Congress, but they said it would provide for a report by Dec. 1.

Political Gifts and U.S. Ambassadorships
In Western Europe's 19 Embassies
Only 3 Career Men Hold Top Post

WASHINGTON, May 15 (UPI).—Nixon's campaign today spent a record \$100,000 on political gifts to members of Congress.

And this year, not he is appointing a political recognition of their to his cause.

Worst I have ever seen of a long-time State official. "Morale is worst since World War II," said one senior State official. "The situation is the worst since World War II."

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Gold Price Soars to \$110.50; Dollar Drops to New Lows

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, May 15 (UPI).—Continued turmoil in Europe's gold markets today drove the bullion price to a new high at \$110.50 an ounce. On the major foreign exchange markets, the dollar weakened sharply but showed some signs of strengthening late in the day.

The developments prompted President Nixon's chief economic adviser to reiterate the U.S. position that there is no new devaluation of the dollar in the works.

"I do not see any prospect of a further devaluation, I see no reason to devalue the dollar," Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, said at a press conference here, where he is attending an international meeting.

According to bullion dealers, much of the heavy demand for the metal could be traced to the Middle East, where oil producers are rushing to convert the dollars they earn into other assets.

The price was up \$3.25 for the day in London and Zurich, the most important markets. It was up \$1.31 in the restricted Paris market to \$118.65 an ounce, but traded as high as \$124.

The dollar, meanwhile, fell to a record low in Frankfurt, touching 2.762 Deutsche marks before recovering to close at 2.775, down from yesterday's 2.789.

Trend Is Repeated
The late firming trend was evident elsewhere. After falling as low as Sw. Fr. 3.10, the dollar closed at 3.1212, compared with yesterday's 3.1725.

In London, sterling climbed as high as \$2.58, an 11-month high, before closing at \$2.5650, up from \$2.5323 yesterday.

The dollar slipped to 4.44 financial francs here from 4.485, in Amsterdam it was at 2.971 guilders compared to 2.9265 yesterday and in Belgium it eased to Fr. 39.07 from 39.20.

Although bankers expressed concern about the developments, there appeared to be agreement that the late news from Washington on the sharply increased first-quarter balance of payments deficit was no surprise and had no effect on trading. (Details Page 3.)

The big outflow was directly linked to the February devaluation and the chaos that ensued. (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2.)

Dow Gains 8 In Market Rally

NEW YORK, May 15 (UPI).—New York Stock Exchange prices rallied today after dropping in the last four sessions.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 7.75 points to finish at 917.44. Details Page 3.

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In Agency Aide's Watergate Testimony

Senator Sees Effort to Blame CIA

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP).—Sen. Stuart Symington said today that testimony by the No. 2 man in the CIA makes it "very clear to me that there was an attempt to unload major responsibility for the Watergate bugging and cover-up on the CIA."

The Missouri Democrat issued a summary of sworn testimony by the CIA official indicating that White House aides sought to have the CIA offer bail or pay salaries for the men arrested in the Watergate break-in.

The testimony also indicates that the White House tried to get the CIA to block the FBI's investigation of a Mexican "money-laundering" deal later linked to the Watergate case.

The summary was of testimony given to the Senate Armed Services Committee by Army Lt. Gen. Vernon A. Walters, deputy director of the CIA.

According to the summary, White House counsel John W. Dean 3d, since fired, called Gen. Walters last June 27-10 days after the break-in at Democratic Headquarters—and Gen. Walters went to see Mr. Dean, one of a series of meetings between the two men.

"Mr. Dean reportedly asked," the summary said, "if there was some way the CIA could go bail or pay the salaries of the individuals accused in the Watergate case while they were in jail."

"Gen. Walters stated that he told Mr. Dean that there was no way this could be done, that any internal expenditure of funds by the CIA must be reported to the House and Senate oversight committees."

Gen. Walters stated that he told Mr. Dean that to spend funds in this way would implicate the agency and that he, Gen. Walters, was prepared to resign rather than to do this.

Besides Mr. Dean, Gen. Walters met with former White House aides H.R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman.

Sen. Symington said that he thinks Gen. Walters and the then CIA Director, Richard Helms, "behaved very well" under what he termed "these difficult circumstances and heavy pressures."

"I don't think there is any question that Ehrlichman, Haldeman and Dean tried to obstruct justice," Sen. Symington told newsmen.

He said he attaches no blame to the CIA and gave this answer to questions why the agency's officials waited 11 months before reporting the matter:

"When a member of the President's staff tells you to do something, you feel that you should do it."

He said he is scheduled to testify before the Senate Armed Services Committee Thursday.

He spent some five hours today with Earl J. Silbert, the assistant U.S. attorney who has conducted a grand jury probe of the Watergate break-in, then left the courthouse without comment or a smile.

The Symington summary dovetailed with statements by former acting FBI Director L. Patrick Gray 3d. He testified before Senate Watergate investigators last week, and the Associated Press has obtained an official written digest of his remarks.

Mr. Gray said Gen. Walters got the FBI to postpone interviews with two Watergate witnesses last year on grounds that the CIA had "some interest" in them.

Gen. Walters later conceded under pressure that the CIA actually had no interest whatsoever in the two, Mr. Gray said, but not before Mr. Ehrlichman personally ordered Mr. Gray to cancel a meeting set up to straighten out the matter between the CIA and FBI.

Mr. Gray said he and Gen. Walters agreed this "confusion" was "not normal," and the two agreed that Mr. Gray should tell President Nixon.

Mr. Gray talked to Mr. Nixon by telephone that same day, July 6, blamed the matter on "either carelessness or indifference" by White House aides, and warned Mr. Nixon that "this could be injurious to the agencies and could wound the President."

Helm to Testify

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Names on Checks

The witnesses are two men whose names appeared on checks that passed through the Nixon campaign headquarters and landed in the Miami bank account of Bernard L. Barker, one of the convicted Watergate conspirators.

The witnesses are Mexican lawyer Manuel Ogario Deguerre and Minneapolis attorney Kenneth E. Dahlberg. The checks eventually furnished a link between the wiretappers and the Nixon re-election committee.

Ziegler Denies GOP Funds' Use For Nixon Land

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP).—The White House said today that President Nixon still owes \$650,000 on his property in San Clemente, Calif.

The statement by Presidential Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler came as he again heatedly denied a report indicating that campaign funds had been used to purchase the California estate. While mentioning that the balance due is \$650,000, Mr. Ziegler gave no other details—promising that a fuller statement on the President's land transactions would be made in a day or so.

The Santa Ana Register reported in its Sunday edition that Senate investigators believe Mr. Nixon may have used \$1 million in unreported campaign funds left over from his 1968 presidential race for the purchase of the San Clemente property.

Mr. Ziegler yesterday strenuously denied the news account. When the land was purchased in 1968, the White House said the total price was \$1.4 million.

Mr. Ziegler also said today that rumors, "originating in Europe and apparently affecting some European stock markets, that President Nixon might resign were 'absolutely untrue.'"



STAR WITNESS—John W. Dean 3d, surrounded by newsmen, leaves bank in Alexandria, Va., Tuesday. He and court clerk were sent to bank by Federal Judge John Sirica to retrieve secret documents lifted from White House files by Mr. Dean and deposited in bank for safekeeping. The judge ordered documents turned over to Watergate investigators.

Senate Unit Votes to Request Immunity for Dean Testimony

(Continued from Page 1)

reports that he was, the Star-News said.

"I was never close to him," Mr. Dean said.

Mr. Mitchell was indicted by a federal grand jury last week in the Vesco case, which involves an unreported \$200,000 contribution to the Nixon campaign.

Mr. Dean also was reported by the Star-News as saying he saw the President only 10 times, and never alone, until a series of tense encounters this spring.

"It was a fantastic title," Mr. Dean said, "but I had no real weight. I was counsel to the President, but I didn't counsel the President."

At another point, Mr. Dean was quoted as saying: "I'm not out to get anyone, not the President, not (H.R.) Haldeman, not anyone. Haldeman is the hardest working, most devoted man I ever saw. (John D.) Ehrlichman, though, is something else."

In other developments: Speculation turned to Los Angeles attorney Warren Christopher as a likely choice for special Watergate prosecutor today after U.S. District Judge Harold R. Tyler Jr. of New York withdrew from consideration. Mr. Tyler said he was reluctant to resign as an active judge.

Mr. Christopher, deputy attorney general in the Lyndon Johnson administration, was one of four persons attorney general designate Elliot L. Richardson placed on "a list of finalists" for appointment.

Mr. Haldeman, Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Dean, all of whom quit the White House staff over the Watergate scandal, are still drawing government salaries more than two weeks after they left, White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said. He said all three have remained on government pay in the transition period, but they would be off the payroll within the next day or two.

Elaborating on a comment he made yesterday, Mr. Ziegler said that Mr. Nixon did ask for an investigation of the Watergate affair last summer, as the Pres-

ident said in his Aug. 29 press conference.

The President "was satisfied" with what he was told and made his Aug. 29 statement that no one then on the White House staff had anything to do with Watergate, Mr. Ziegler said.

Mr. Ziegler would not say which side the President spoke to about the investigation or how the findings were transmitted to the President.

Over the months that followed, Mr. Ziegler was frequently asked whether the report was written or oral. He would never say. Today he said, "We never referred to a formal report" which appeared to be his way of acknowledging that it was not written.

The President on Aug. 29 said that Mr. Dean made the investigation, yet Mr. Dean said in a Newsweek interview last week that he had not been asked to make an investigation.

Magruder Is Said to Portray Big Nixon Role in Campaign

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, May 15 (NYT).—John Stuart Magruder, who served as deputy campaign manager for the Committee for the Re-election of the President last year, said at an off-the-record political seminar early this year that President Nixon played a vital and active role in campaign planning and decision-making until one month after the Watergate break-in.

"There was basically a triad of senior decision-makers," Mr. Magruder said at a Harvard seminar in early January, "the President, Bob Haldeman and John Mitchell until July of '72. They were in constant consultation with each other over major activities."

A transcript of the two-day proceedings, sponsored by the Kennedy Institute of Politics and the Nieman Foundation at Harvard, was made available yesterday to The New York Times.

A spokesman for Mr. Magruder had no comment on the transcript. Mr. Magruder has been reported by federal and Senate sources to be facing grand jury indictment for his role both in the advance planning of the bugging of the Democratic National Committee headquarters on June 17, 1972, and any subsequent cover-up.

Different View

Mr. Magruder's comments at the seminar offered a view different

U.S. TV to Show Full Hearings On Watergate

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP).—The entire Senate Watergate hearings will be videotaped each day and broadcast in evening prime time by public television, it was announced yesterday.

The completion of plans was announced by the National Public Television Center for Television, which serves 234 public television stations across the country.

The hearings, to start on Thursday, are expected to run from four to five hours each day, the announcement said.

In addition to the coverage, a pool of constitutional lawyers, historians, journalists and experts in related fields is being assembled by public television to analyze various questions that arise.

Public television is the only network to announce full coverage, although the commercial networks are expected to cover many aspects.

Denies He Ordered Them

Kissinger Confirms Seeing Wiretap Summaries of '69.

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 15 (NYT).—Henry A. Kissinger confirmed yesterday that he had seen summaries of several wiretaps placed in 1969 and 1970, but said he had not asked that they be installed or specifically approved them in advance.

Confirming in detail for the first time his involvement with the taps, which have become intertwined with the Watergate-Pentagon papers imbroglio, Mr. Kissinger said in an interview that he first became aware of the taps in mid-1969, when summaries of the recorded conversations began crossing his desk. Only a relatively small number of reports came to his attention, he said.

Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, had not even been indirectly associated with the scandal until last week, when the government disclosed at the Pentagon papers trial in Los Angeles that the chief defendant in the trial, Daniel Ellsberg, had been overheard speaking on the tapped phone of Morton Halperin. At the time, Mr. Halperin was a member of Mr. Kissinger's staff.

Asked whether he had taken any action when he discovered that Mr. Halperin's phone was being tapped, Mr. Kissinger declined comment.

Refused to Answer

On Saturday, Mr. Kissinger hinted at a White House briefing that he had seen the wiretap summaries, but he refused to answer clarifying questions pending a report by William D. Ruckelshaus, acting FBI director, Mr. Ruckelshaus made public his report yesterday.

Mr. Kissinger said that he had conferred once or twice early in 1969 with the late J. Edgar Hoover, then the director of the FBI. At that time, he said, he told Mr. Hoover of his "very great concern" that national security information be fully safeguarded.

Although he took no notes of the conversations and could remember only some details, Mr. Kissinger declared that he was certain that he did not "ask for any particular form of investigation or ask that any particular individual be investigated." His expressions were more general, he said.

Mr. Kissinger made a point of saying that only legally authorized agencies, acting under the supervision of the attorney general, as then required by law, carried out the undercover work. He said that he had nothing to do with the White House "plumbers"—a special group set up to plug the "leaks" to newsmen of classified information, even though his office was responsible for the data.

Two of the "plumbers," G. Gordon Liddy and E. Howard Hunt Jr., were convicted for last June's break-in in which the Democratic party's headquarters at the Watergate complex were bugged. Another, David B. Young Jr., formerly worked for Mr. Kissinger but was detached from his staff in July, 1971, while the presidential adviser was in China.

Mr. Kissinger said that as far as he had known until recently, Mr. Young had been working on a study of classification procedures.

Space engineers discomfited possibility that the jammer panels could be repaired by astronaut on a space walk official said the area around disabled panels may have edges which could penetrate astronaut's spacesuit.

To find solutions, the agency assembled engine troubleshooters at the space station in Houston, Cape Kennedy and Huntsville, Ala.

Using computers, day SkyLab equipment and spot telescopes in orbiting Skylab, the agency planned to launch the manned mission to Skylab.

The Skylab-1B astronauts expected to meet with engineers to help plan a revised mission. An expert said they may be called upon to learn techniques in operating the Skylab space station.

The Skylab-1B rocket was to launch the astronauts on its pad at Kennedy. Launch preparations for the 22-story rocket were under way when the launch was postponed for the day.

The launch was postponed for the day to press for higher informed sources said the new date under option is May 28, although decision has been taken as yet.

Oil Talks Put Off

VIENNA, May 15 (Re). The 11-nation Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries has postponed an emergency session scheduled for next day to press for higher informed sources said the new date under option is May 28, although decision has been taken as yet.

Deadline for Proposals

TRIPOLI, May 15 (AP-DP).—The Libyan government has set tomorrow and Thursday as deadlines for receiving proposals from six U.S. oil concerns on how they can give the Libyans 100 percent "control" of Libyan oil.

However, the companies are confused about what this control means in a practical sense, and believe their proposals will just be the beginning of talks.

They do not fear immediate nationalization.

The companies are American Overseas Petroleum Ltd., jointly owned by Standard Oil Co. of California and Texaco, Inc.

Technical Details

Mr. Magruder said that the re-election committee agreed to stay away from substantive policy issues in 1972 and worked instead on technical details such as setting up direct-mail campaigns and coordinating the statewide political organizations.

Mr. Magruder, who had served as a White House aide before joining the re-election campaign in late 1971, also described the Republican fear throughout that year that Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, was the most formidable potential candidate.

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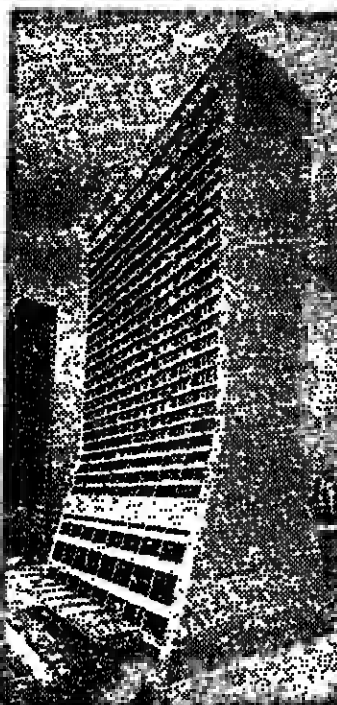
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Obituaries

Eugene Rabinowitch, Chemist For the 1st A-Bomb Project

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP).—Eugene Rabinowitch, senior chemist on the Manhattan Project that led to development of the first atomic bomb, died today.

Mr. Rabinowitch, 71, had been a Woodrow Wilson Fellow at the Smithsonian Institution since last September. He was working on a project dealing with the scientific revolution and its social implications. He was on leave from the State University of New York, where he was a professor of chemistry.

Although a leader in the Manhattan Project, Mr. Rabinowitch joined other workers on the project in drafting a statement which urged the U.S. government not to use atomic weapons.

Edited Publication

In 1945, he and Hyman E. Goldsmith founded the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, which Mr. Ra-

binoitch edited until his death. A native of St. Petersburg, Russia, Mr. Rabinowitch studied in Germany and did post-doctoral work with Niels Bohr at the Institute of Theoretical Physics in Copenhagen.

He came to the United States in 1938 as a research associate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. From 1942 to 1946 he worked on the Manhattan Project at the University of Chicago.

He received the 1965 Kaluga Prize from UNESCO for the promotion of science.

Elmer Snowden

PHILADELPHIA, May 15 (UPI).—Elmer Snowden, 72, the jazz-band leader who introduced Duke Ellington in Harlem 50 years ago, died here yesterday.

Mr. Snowden learned banjo from Ebbe Blake and formed his own group in Washington. He took them to Harlem as the Washingtonians, with the expectation that Fats Waller would join them as pianist. When Waller was not available, Ellington was brought up from Washington. The group moved from Barron's in Harlem to the Hollywood in Harlem and 46th Street. When Mr. Snowden left the group, Ellington took over as leader.

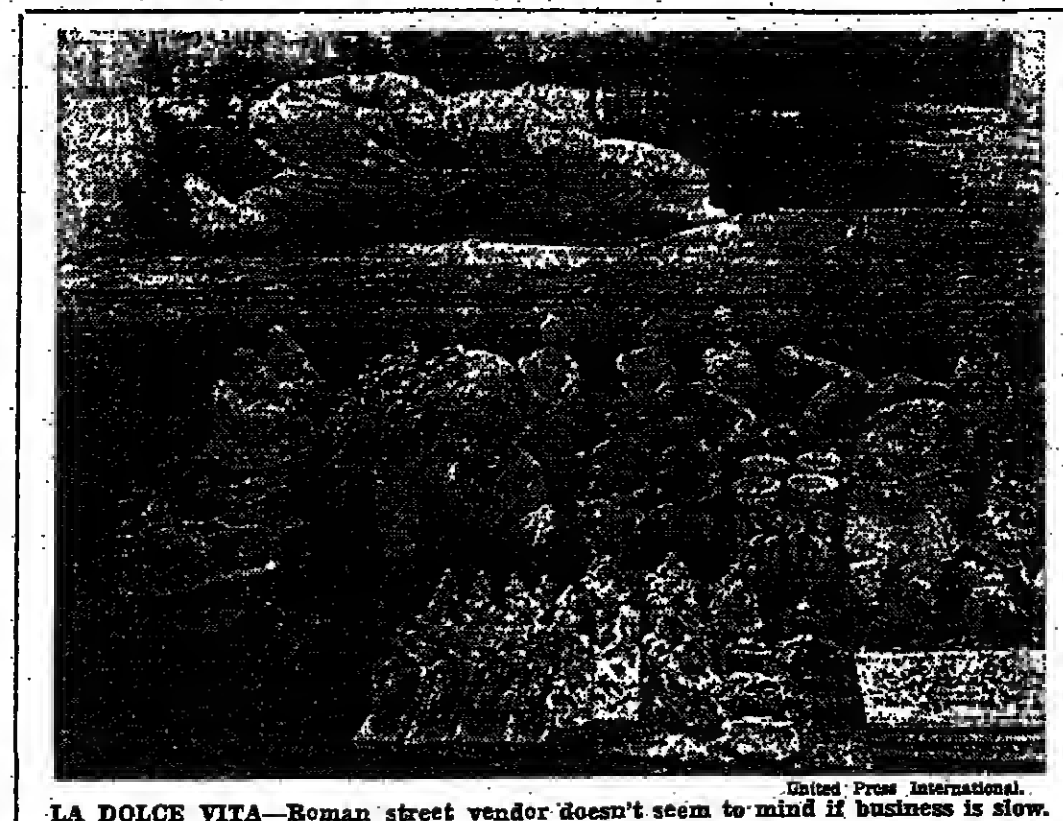
Mr. Snowden's other bands included such players as Count Basie, Jimmie Lunceford, Chick Webb, Claude Hopkins and Benny Carter before they became famous.

Beirut Is Quiet, But Army Still Patrols Streets

BEIRUT, May 15 (UPI).—The guns remained silent for the third successive day in Lebanon today. Follies were worked behind the scenes to form a government that could end the state of emergency, declared May 7 during clashes between the army and Palestinian guerrillas.

In Beirut and five other cities the army once again lifted the curfew between 7:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

All offices, shops and restaurants were reopened during these hours. Banks were back in operation and, at the harbor, workers toiled long hours to unload more than 60 ships whose cargo was untouched during the nine days the port remained idle. But the army, in control of the situation since the government declared the state of emergency, continued to patrol streets and man strategic corners with armored cars and troops.



LA DOLCE VITA—Roman street vendor doesn't seem to mind if business is slow.

King Faisal, Pompidou Meet, Agree to Step Up Cooperation

PARIS, May 15 (Reuters).—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and President Georges Pompidou today agreed to step up political, military and economic cooperation between their two countries. The two leaders and their chief advisers reviewed Franco-Saudi relations and discussed the Middle East conflict. They had a 75-minute meeting at the Elysee Palace.

King Faisal expressed interest in France's latest Mirage F-1 combat aircraft and agreed to send a military mission to France to study the possible use of the plane by the Saudi Air Force, French officials said.

The Anglo-French Concorde supersonic airliner also figured in the discussions, they said.

Step Up Deliveries
Prince Ibn Abdul Aziz, the king's brother, who is minister of defense and aviation, asked the French government to step up deliveries of arms purchased in France recently. Saudi Arabia has bought 300 AMX-30 tanks, 100 half-track vehicles, machine-gun carriers and other armored vehicles as well as helicopters from France.

King Faisal wants to expand his air force and replace its aging British Lightning fighters with more sophisticated aircraft.

The French government is trying to arrange a multimillion-dollar Mirage deal with Saudi Arabia. Talks are already under way between the Marcel Dassault company, which builds Mirage jets, and the Saudi Arabian authorities. The company faces

U.S. Halts Use Of a Radioactive Chemical in Tests

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP).—The Atomic Energy Commission has halted the medical use of an experimental radioactive compound because three patients died following their injection with it.

The AEC said yesterday that it would conduct an investigation to determine whether the compound figured in the deaths. The agency said its ban on chemical technetium-99m in an iron compound applies to all its licenses. The compound is used in lung study tests.

The patients died at the Georgetown Medical School last summer within 30 minutes after they were injected, said Dr. John Harbert, nuclear medicine director at the medical school. The AEC learned of the deaths only recently.

The four U.S. hospitals that use the compound most heavily, Milwaukee County General Hospital, Tufts Infirmary in New Orleans, the University of Maryland at Baltimore and the Veterans Administration Hospital here, have reported no problems, an AEC spokesman said.

Sadat Aide Off For Paris Talks

CAIRO, May 15 (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat's adviser for national security affairs, Hafez Ismail, flew to Paris today for talks on the Middle East.

Before leaving, he said, without elaborating, that he was starting a new round of contacts with great powers before the forthcoming United Nations Security Council debate on the Middle East.

Mr. Ismail described his first round of visits to Washington, Moscow, Bonn and London earlier this year as "unsatisfactory." The attitude of some of these powers, he said, did not indicate peace was approaching.

Paris Air Show Acts To Protect Israelis

PARIS, May 15 (UPI).—Tight security measures have been taken to guard the Israeli pavilion at the Paris Air Show opening on May 25 to avoid "another Munich," organizers of the show said today.

Israel is among 21 countries displaying 613 exhibits at the world's oldest and largest air show. The Israelis will be showing for the first time in public their new Gabriel missile.

China Envoy Gets Call After Error

ATHENS, May 15 (Reuters).—Chinese Ambassador Chou Foping, who last weekend attended an Israeli reception here in error, believing he was at the Kuwait Embassy, has been recalled to Peking for consultations.

A Chinese Embassy spokesman said tonight that Mr. Chou, who took up his post early this year following Greek recognition of China last June, left Athens for Peking yesterday.

Last weekend Mr. Chou attended a reception held at the Israeli diplomatic mission to mark the 25th anniversary of Israel. China does not recognize Israel.

Maoist Offices Hit

Bonn Raids Extreme Leftists 3 Days Before Brezhnev Visit

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, May 15.—West German police raided extreme leftist organizations around the country today, three days before the scheduled arrival here of Soviet party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev.

The early-morning raids were directed against anti-Soviet left-wing groups, primarily the Maoist Communist party of Germany (KPD) not to be confused with the pro-Moscow and officially tolerated German Communist party (DKP). At the same time, a process was started in the Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe to ban the KPD.

The intent appeared to be to squish any planned anti-Soviet demonstrations which could mar the efforts by the government here to give the Brezhnev visit a peaceful, even jubilant character. "It is clear that the regime in Bonn wants to make a present to its guest," commented a KPD spokesman in Dortmund.

Official West German sources declined to comment when asked if the move had any political motivation. One KPD Central Committee member, Jürgen Eschenbaum, was arrested in Dortmund and KPD sources said an arrest warrant had been issued for another.

In various cities including West Berlin, police seized files and membership lists from KPD offices.

In West Berlin, a Maoist spokesman said at a hurriedly called press conference today that demonstrations against Mr. Brezhnev's visit would go ahead there and in Dortmund.

Today's police raids prompted a protest demonstration by about 2,000 young leftists in West Berlin.

Mr. Eschenbaum was arrested on grounds of membership in a criminal association. The KPD has, among other things, claimed responsibility for the occupation and part destruction of the Bonn City Hall during the visit here last month of South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu.

But the timing of today's raids led many observers here to view them in close connection with the impending Brezhnev visit.

The KPD plans an anti-Soviet demonstration in Dortmund on Saturday, where a West German-Soviet jamboree is already under way in connection with the Ruhr city's annual Culture Week. So far, the demonstration has not been forbidden. Mr. Eschenbaum is expected to visit a Ruhr city probably Dortmund, during his four days in West Germany.

Other anti-Soviet demonstrations have also been scheduled, mostly in Bonn. These range from the Maoist left to right-wing organizations as well as Christian Action groups printing political arrests in the Union. Police anticipate 50,000 demonstrators will part.

Bonn's security authorities working to assure that no major occur during Mr. Brezhnev's visit at the Hotel Petersberg, Neville Chamberlain during his ill-fated effort to appease Adolf Hitler. The hotel will be surrounded by 1,500 men of the federal police.

Some 5,000 other policemen also be on duty, ready to off the government center in the event of a march during Mr. Brezhnev's visit. The air space over Hotel Petersberg has been off limits since last week.

Bonn authorities are planning to transport Mr. Brezhnev's party by helicopter from the place on security grounds travel by car through the streets is too risky.

Australian Uni To Boycott Pa Goods Over Te

MELBOURNE, May 15.—France faces an Australian ban on its plane, goods and communications if it does not accept proposed nuclear tests in the Pacific.

The Australian Communist Trade Unions executive rejected a request from Prime Minister Gough Whitlam to exclude French communications from boycott.

Mr. Whitlam sought this against nuclear tests in the Pacific to the International of Justice.

The Trade Union's executive called on the federal government to impose maximum diplomatic and economic sanctions until the program is abandoned.

The wine and spirit industry O. R. Critchenden protested against the test refusing to place orders French wines and cheeses.

French Union Support PARIS, May 15 (Reuters).—France's two biggest trade groups, the CGT and the CFT, representing more than 1 million workers, today support the Australian Trade Union for a boycott of all French goods in protest over the A-tests.

U.S. Woman's Body Found, Decapitated, in Paris Flat

PARIS, May 15 (Reuters).—Police tonight discovered the decapitated body of a woman in an apartment on the Avenue Foch here.

They identified her as Elizabeth Kalman, an American, 42, who has been living in Paris for some years.

Her body was found in the bathroom. The severed head was found on top of a vase surrounded by candles and flowers in the manner of a crude altar, police said.

They said they found a four-page letter signed by a 22-year-old boyfriend of the murdered woman. He has been located in a Paris hospital, where he is under observation after a suicide attempt, they said.

According to police, the author of the letter said he had killed Elizabeth Kalman "for pleasure." She had also been dismembered, the police said.

Friends of the woman said her family was of Russian-Hungarian descent. Her parents had emigrated to the United States, where she was born. She once lived in the New York area, but spent much of her early life in Austria, they said.

Clemente Widow Given U.S. Presidential Medal

WASHINGTON, May 15 (UPI).—President Nixon yesterday awarded the first presidential Citizens Medal to the widow of baseball star Roberto Clemente, who was killed last year while flying earthquake-relief supplies to Nicaragua.

The President, who embraced Mrs. Clemente after handing her the gold medal, said he was "honored" that the first medal went posthumously to the former Pittsburgh Pirates outfielder. "He sacrificed his life on a mission of mercy," Mr. Nixon said.

He also signed into law legislation ordering 200,000 commemorative medals honoring Clemente. The medals will be sold to raise funds for the Roberto Clemente Fund, which contributed money to youth programs in Pittsburgh and in Clemente's home town, San Juan, Puerto Rico, and provides for continuing earthquake relief in Nicaragua.

They added that she had been to have had the exhibition of her paintings at the Left Bank gallery here late month.

The Avenue Foch is the of top politicians, business and foreign personalities, including Aristotle Onassis.

6 of Same Fam Found Murder In Georgia Area

REYNOLDSVILLE, Ga., 15 (AP).—Six members of a family were found slain in five men in a house near their farm and the wife of them in a field also miles away.

The men "were all for the face down, and were systematically in the back head," Coroner Paul Mosk investigators said they baffled by the killings. Times were pictured as neighbors, and friendly.

Officers said at first believed that Mary Alda of one of the victims, taken hostage. However, found dead in a field 500 feet from the house trailer how the bodies of the other were found.

The dead men were identified as Ned Alday, 66; three sons, Jerry, 38; Chester, 35; Jimmy, 25; and a brother 57. Mary Alday was Jerry Reynolds' wife. Reynolds is a small community about 12 miles from Albany, in southwest Georgia.

Sniper Kills Motorist Wounds One in S

SEATTLE, May 15.—Police searched today for a sniper who killed one and seriously wounded another driver last night. Another was hit, but his driver was hurt.

Authorities said the apparently fired a high-powered rifle. A witness said 10 shots were fired by a man, who was described as 200. The shootings were at intersection in suburban area, police said.

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London Diamond Exchange
Audrey Stone,
115 Place Vendôme, LONDON, E.C.1.

The Summit and Watergate

Announcement that Leonid I. Brezhnev will visit the United States next month does not, unfortunately, put to rest the question of whether Watergate has impaired the President's capacity to conduct international affairs. On the contrary, the announcement sharpens the question. The surface impression is that Mr. Nixon is indeed fit and ready to perform what he has called his "larger duties" of diplomacy. Against this impression must be set the issue of what role Watergate may have played in his decision to receive Mr. Brezhnev at this difficult time, and the further issue of whether Mr. Brezhnev may feel that the President's domestic distress offers the Soviet Union extra bargaining leverage. Did Mr. Nixon think that by a quick second summit he could demonstrate his own strength and indispensability and thereby better prepare the ground for an appeal that the "national security" requires that he be touched no more by the Watergate affair? Could Mr. Brezhnev believe that by coming now he is doing the President a favor for which a certain payment could be expected, or that the President may be eager enough for a show of achievement to make concessions or pledges that otherwise would not be made?

It is not gratuitous to raise such questions; it is essential. The still uncertain nature of the Soviet-American relationship and the unavoidable personal chemistry involved in international diplomacy make the questions ripe. Mr. Kissinger professes to have detected no impact of Watergate while on his preparatory mission to Moscow, but he is just about the only one. Given the global significance of the American presidency, it is simple and routine prudence for every serious observer of the office to calculate the strengths and vulnerabilities of the man occupying it. Nor is it the case that comment and speculation on the matter undermines the authority of the presidency. The authority of the presidency derives principally and inescapably from the conduct of the presidency. As a West German newspaper, the *Frankfurter Rundschau*, recently observed, no European government can be indifferent to how the United States handles power: "This is not a question of useless moralizing but of completely realistic policy." Washington has followed with close interest recent policy changes in the Soviet Union with an eye to seeing how they affect the authority of the top man. Moscow, and not only Moscow, cannot have failed to follow events here with the same beady gaze.

As against these considerations, however, two other major factors must be weighed. First, there is the incontestable fact of Mr. Nixon's great experience in foreign affairs and his solid first-term international achievements, particularly in dealing with the Soviet Union. Whatever may have been the effects of Watergate on the authority of the presidency or on the strategy of the President, Mr. Nixon's personal competence in foreign affairs is surely still intact. He is dealing, moreover, with a Soviet counterpart, Mr. Brezhnev, who is well known to him and who has made a similar large investment in the promise of Soviet-American détente. Mr. Kissinger's report that the "Soviet Union recognizes its responsibilities" in regard to facilitating an Indo-China cease-fire is merely the latest evidence of this common commitment.

Then, it appears that unlike the first summit from which agreements poured forth at a hot one-a-day rate there are few agreements of any substance ready to be consummated at the second summit next month. Mr. Kissinger said as much in his announcement Saturday. Strategic-arms talks still require "broad directions" to be set. Talks on European security and on force reductions in Europe are at only the "exploratory" stage. The key pair of events on the Soviet-American trade front—fully satisfying Soviet steps on permitting emigration, and congressional approval of the administration's trade bill—will take a good deal more than a month to be forthcoming. Impressive as were the agreements reached last year, they fell largely within the limits of things that could be done, at least on the American side, by the President acting alone. The pending "second generation" issues in Soviet-American relations are not only extremely complex in their substance. They require the President to bring others along—the Congress and the allies, in turn. This would be so even if there had been no Watergate.

But, of course, there has been a Watergate. And there is no lack of evidence—from the polls as well as from the politicians—that it has already eroded the President's standing in this country and, by extension, his ability to govern effectively at home. Until he can be seen to have dealt squarely and honestly with this first imperative of the presidency, his capacity to exercise power in international affairs will remain suspect abroad, as well as in his own country—in Moscow as well as in Washington.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Even in Space...

At a time when the prestige of the American presidency has been swamped in the Watergate flood, when the painfully constructed "peace" in Vietnam is so gravely imperiled and when the dollar and the stock market are plunging, one might expect that at least space would afford an avenue to the restoration of American self-pride. But Skylab is malfunctioning, full scientific returns from the \$2.5 billion invested in the project will not be received. Even in space, Americans must face disappointment.

To be sure, public interest in Skylab has not been all that great. It is like the colonization efforts that followed the voyages of the great discoverers: One might be intrigued when the cryptic word "Croatia" carved on a tree, was all that hinted at the fate of the ill-fated Virginia colony, or deplore the death of Sir Humphrey Gilbert after the failure of another venture in North American settlement, but neither could evoke a fraction of the enthusiasm that greeted Drake on his return in the loot-laden Golden Hind from his circumnavigation of the world.

Yet the founding of little Jamestown and the Pilgrim landing on Cape Cod would hold much more for history than Drake's cursory look into San Francisco Bay, and the wealth of the Americans would be based, not on the capture of a treasure galleon, but on hard work in fields of tobacco and corn. Skylab holds the potential for greater knowledge of

the universe, and of man's ability to search out that knowledge, than even the moon landings.

So Skylab's troubles cannot be measured in dollars, by its affront to America's technological skills, but rather in what can be learned from those difficulties and in spite of them. The unexpected must be expected in space, despite the large stock of information science has acquired on the subject, and the demonstrated capacity of the technicians to deal with problems, improvising when necessary, but successful in general in avoiding the need for improvisation.

Skylab cannot yet be written off as a failure, and even failures in the vast realm of space have their value. To those whose eyes are fixed on the earthbound problems of food supply, over-population, pollution and the energy crisis, Skylab may seem irrelevant, a kind of romantic flight from the realities pressing on mankind. But however urgent the demands of that portion of the universe which lies within the wrapping of the earth's atmosphere, space remains an essential, hardly explored, area of man's environment, and Skylab was launched to help humanity to understand it. The research spaceship's own "energy crisis" is an unhappy incident, but it is by no means the end of a story, rich in possibilities for the world and its people.

International Opinion

Brezhnev in the West

On his forthcoming trip, Soviet leader Brezhnev will be a welcome guest in Bonn. Unlike another recent visitor, he will not be among those whom Chancellor Brandt would "rather see going than coming" (President Thieu of South Vietnam), nor will he be confronted with painful questions about

his country's treatment of political prisoners or uncomfortably nonconformist intellectuals. Such things are reserved for little dictators, not big ones—and certainly not for Communist bosses, who, in the wake of contemporary-style détente, can count on understanding for the specific "exigencies" of their system.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

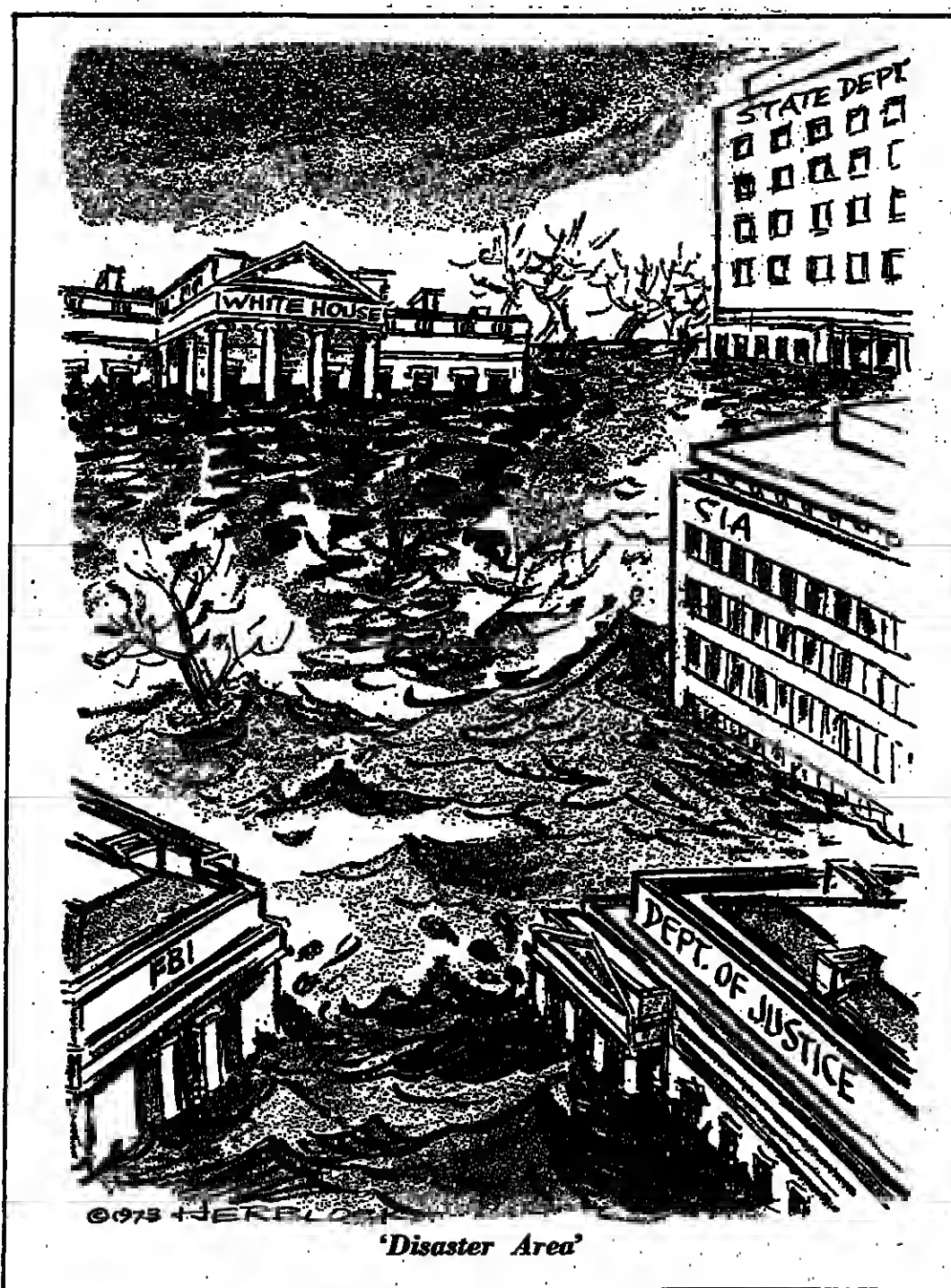
May 16, 1898

PARIS—Each succeeding development of naval operations against Spain in the Antilles has served so far only to complicate the already tangled skein of American strategy. As a naval writer in *Le Figaro* today puts it, there is good reason to conclude that the United States sea forces have tried to do too many things at once, with the result that they have accomplished little.

Fifty Years Ago

May 16, 1923

NEW YORK—Brig. Gen. (Billy) Mitchell, Chief of the United States Army Air Service, predicts that the day is not far off when it will be possible to fly from New York to Peking in 65 hours. His prediction is not made merely in a vein of speculation on the future of air travel but on practicality. He says the future trip will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,200.



Business—Not Ideology

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Perhaps the outstanding aspect of next month's Nixon-Brezhnev colloquy may be the normalization and expansion of trade contacts between the United States and Russia. The word "normalization" takes precedence over "expansion" for two reasons.

First of all, American private business concerns have never discovered an easy way of working out massive deals with a Soviet system where every commercial organization is a branch of the monolithic government. Secondly, the U.S. market, which still predominantly feeds upon itself, has hitherto found few major items it desires to import and has felt handicapped by the principle of barter payments.

These habits are in the process of being slowly altered. American business has had various one-shot deals with the Soviet Union dating back to Lenin's time. Two generations later it became involved in more complex arrangements with Communist East Europe.

But East-West trade has been more thoroughly tested by West European and Japanese concerns. Italian automobile manufacturers, French television and West German energy groups have successfully demonstrated during recent years that there does indeed exist a sizable Russian market for specific enterprises. That the United States at last realizes this couldn't be better demonstrated than by David Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank opening a Moscow office.

Problems involved in adjusting a capitalistic system to wholesale trade with a state-controlled economy have now been studied in detail. Perhaps the most expert analyst is the American international lawyer, Samuel P. Pisar, whose book "Coexistence and Commerce" has made a serious

impression. Without reference to ideological conflicts, he suggests the so-called capitalist and Communist systems may slowly be approaching common institutional structures.

If this is the case, it will help Nixon and Brezhnev to find ways of further elaborating ground rules for Soviet-American commerce. What the Russians primarily want is fertilizers, chemicals and computer technology. What they have to export on a mass basis is energy and raw materials.

The Soviet Union is way behind the United States on computers and agricultural methodology. The latter may be an Achilles heel for years because of the collective system's inadequate psychological incentives which seem to encourage a built-in lag.

Service Industries
Pisar has cleverly deduced that "joint marketing ventures" are becoming increasingly popular. Having studied such arrangements between East European governments and West European or American companies, above all in service industries, he sees a future in this device.

Not he notes: "Many lesser firms find it difficult to deal with nationwide Communist monopolies on an equal basis. To overcome the disparity, one could envisage cooperative trading companies formed by industry-based associations of exporters and importers." In a later analysis Pisar writes: "East European state companies and West European private companies are setting up production and distribution ventures in common, with mutual profit as the principal objective."

The Nixon-Brezhnev talks could develop in this field. West Europe's competitive position is weak since "Europe" as such

doesn't yet exist, although members of the Common Market have been trying to steal an individual march. Russia would prefer to deal on the immense continental scope of America.

Sir Christopher Soames, responsible for the market's external relations, acknowledged recently there are vital policy areas in which the United States and the Soviet Union can each act as a unit while "Europe" still lacks the capacity to decide and act as a whole.

One mechanism through which the United States can build East-West commercial deals is the much discussed multinational corporation, most of whose examples are American-based and controlled with numerous branches abroad. These corporations benefit from malleable concentrations of capital that can be shifted according to labor costs and marketing prospects.

Pisar makes the point that "In recent years the Soviet Union has begun to multinationalize its activities in Western financial markets." This approach could be useful to the U.S. balance of payments problem because Soviet-American exchange deals might relieve the need for dollar expenditures elsewhere.

Taking a hard-boiled view, he considers Communist economies especially safe for investment when the political climate is good. Capitalist enterprise starts from zero: There is no threat of nationalization or expropriation, there are guarantees of stability, law and order, and no strikes.

All this leads to the speculative conclusion that should the Nixon and Brezhnev dialogue lead somewhere, we may eventually see multinational capitalist economies and monolithic Communist state-controlled economies in marriages of convenience—becoming trans-ideological joint undertakings.

Watergate Mother's Day

By William Safire

NEW YORK—At 77, my mother can still turn out a respectable plate of chicken soup, so I came up from Washington to pay her a Mother's Day visit.

"I'm sorry for the President," she said, leading it out, "but I'm more worried about you. When you worked in the White House, were you involved in the Watergate?"

"No, ma—and none of the President's writers has been accused of anything worse than attacking strawmen."

"But you were right there, and you didn't know the story?"

"It was easy not to know. When the cops caught the guys going into the Watergate, everybody wondered—could these burglars be connected with the Nixon campaign in any way? The answer, from people we trusted, was a flat 'no'—and that made sense. What were these guys after anyway—stuff on Larry O'Brien? It was dumb, it didn't add up—and when the Democrats began suing us and making a campaign issue out of it, all the White House people reacted normally—and got angry that they tried to hang that kind of crazy crime on people who never permit it."

"But there was a lot of other monkey business. You didn't suspect?"

"I put down my spoon. 'That was in a different category. All

this stuff you're reading now about how professional politicians are too smart to indulge in dirty tricks, and that all this is a new invention of a new breed of Madison Avenue villains—bologna. 'You know, the boss won't let me do this—maybe the 60 election in Cook County in Illinois. It's a tradition there, and it's not run by image-makers.'"

"Why are you getting angry at me? It's Mother's Day, I'm your mother."

"What bugged me—and I've got to stop using that word—what was infuriating me was the attempt by the President's old enemies to tie together the Watergate burglary, a criminal act with the usual stupid, dirty-politics stuff that has always gone on at this far edge of a campaign. Tying them together made it look like somebody in the White House was masterminding criminal activity all over the country, which was too ridiculous to imagine, so we got sore at people who tried to smear us that way."

"She smiled this over. 'Funny, I used to tell the neighbors how important you were, telling the President what to say—now I say you didn't have such a big job, you hardly knew anybody, you were off in a corner, writing. But tell me—how could the President not have known? I don't mean before—he would, never have allowed that—but afterward?'"

"I suppose you have to have been there yourself, and not have known, to really believe the President didn't know. Everybody told everybody that nobody in the White House was involved."

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"She smiled this over. 'Funny, I used to tell the neighbors how important you were, telling the President what to say—now I say you didn't have such a big job, you hardly knew anybody, you were off in a corner, writing. But tell me—how could the President not have known? I don't mean before—he would, never have allowed that—but afterward?'"

"At any rate, I'm convinced that the President was constantly being reassured that nobody in the White House was involved, and he believed that."

My mother gave me one of those looks that said she was on my side and she would try to believe, but she couldn't guarantee it. "Nixon was away a lot," she admitted. "China, Russia. He had a lot of things on his mind, didn't he? I set back from a guy and there's the smallest little thing missing from the argument. I know it right away. You didn't like the soup?"

"I don't have my old appetite. Mom—if you can't be sure the

Louis McRedmond

From Dublin:

The Irish feel at home in the EEC. After all, they started it!

DUBLIN.—The story persists that the Common Market was set up by the Treaty of Rome in 1957. Irishmen doubt it. In the North of the country they suspect that the Vatican concocted the rumor; perceptively, they point out that the Pope lives in Rome. Southern people resist the temptation to blame the Frenchmen, who seem to be doing nobody much harm these days. But what about socialism, anticlericalism and international big business? Some powerful interest must be at work since the truth has been so distorted. In fact, when the Common Market joined Ireland on New Year's Day it should have been obvious to everyone who knew a little history that Europe was coming home.

The whole thing had started on Skellig Michael about 850 A.D. This is after the collapse of the Romans' common defense policy, which had proved singularly ineffective against the Goths, Vandals and Huns. The Irish substituted a common let's-get-to-heaven policy. This turned out to be far more enduring, since even Goths and Vandals wanted to get to heaven, and it produced the real European community which still survives today.

Skellig Michael

Skellig Michael is a lonely rock rearing a sheer 700 feet out of the Atlantic off the southwest coast. It offers an early example of regional development. The old Celtic monks imported a ton or more of soil from the mainland, hauled it up to the summit and planted themselves a garden. After 1,300 years the soft, springy turf sustains a profusion of wild grasses, sweet-smelling plants—and the monks' beehive cells, as solid as the day they were built. We may fairly wonder whether the Brussels glasshouse will last as long.

Be that as it may, it was from Skellig Michael and places like it that the Irish missionaries set out to impose civilization on Dark Age Europe. For centuries, they were all over the place: Kilian in Würzburg and Virgil (we call him Fergal) in Salzburg, the great Columbanus in Luxemburg and Bobbio. Some of them reached Russia, others Sicily. One, Saint Brendan the Navigator, got his bearings wrong, sailed west and discovered America (forget the Columbus yarn; those Latins always hog the credit). As late as the twelfth century, Saint Lawrence, O'Leary, Archbishop of Dublin, was given to wandering around the Continent. He died there and you can see his tomb at Eu in Normandy.

A friend of mine surmises what happened. The archbishop, on his way to Le Havre where ferries still leave for Ireland in the summer months, was taken mortally ill. The good, Norman, seeing he was at death's door, asked for his last wish. In dreadful agony he replied, "I want to be buried in... uh!" He groaned again as the spasms wracked him. "Oh!" he repeated, and then expired. The Normans did the best they could. They buried him on the spot and called it "Oh!" which in French comes out as Eu. But I digress...

A Proprietary Feeling

The point about the footloose monks is that the memory of them inspires in the Irish a proprietary feeling towards Europe. Indignant newspaper letters undelivered it during last year's referendum on Common Market membership. "We're not joining Europe," people wrote, "we're always part of Europe."

Whether Ireland will find heaven on earth remains to be seen. The disadvantages of men ship are already visible in rising prices and trade union grumbling about wages lagging behind living costs. Mr. Clinton counts a fine demonstration, referendum on Common Market membership. Irish, like everybody else, is to compromise.

But their record, as apparent insignificant members of institutions, is good. In the they changed the very nature of the British Commonwealth. Cyprus still do their part keeping job for the UN. They are happy that in Helsinki may find an honest broker at the European Security Conference as the only Western Common Market country aligned with the power.

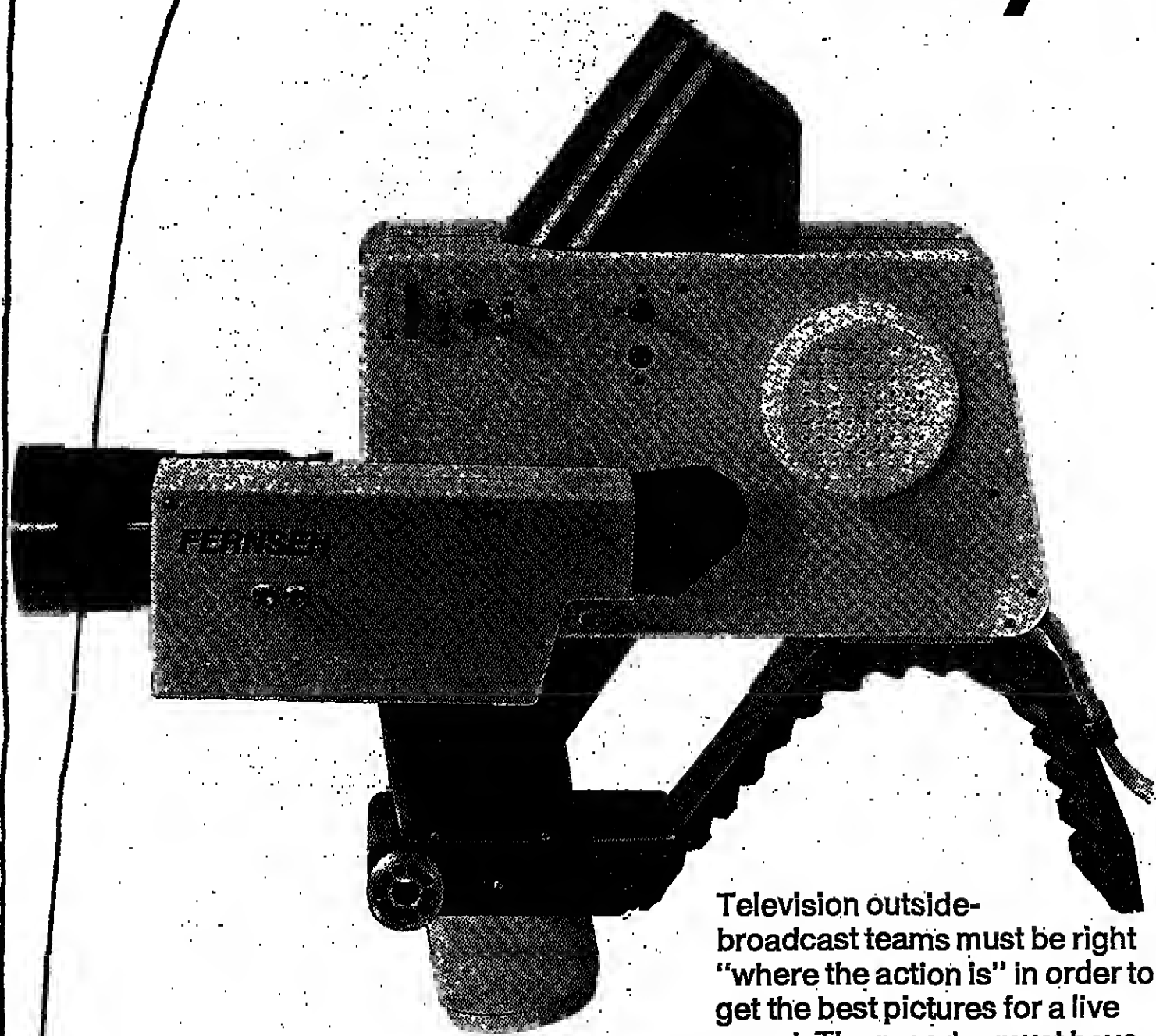
Having something to offer, the incentive of much to can make a junior partner important than he looks at sight.

Experience helps as well. Irish have had lots of export: A medieval satire in Gaelic about a man translated heaven on earth where every is made of food. Like Burt and the lamade springs, hero finds it delectable. he comes to grief trying clamber across a mountain butter.

Handwritten signature or mark.

A publication of the Bosch Group. Reporter TV Camera Project.

A Compact Colour-TV In Two Parts. Or, Making "Live" TV-Reporting Really Live.

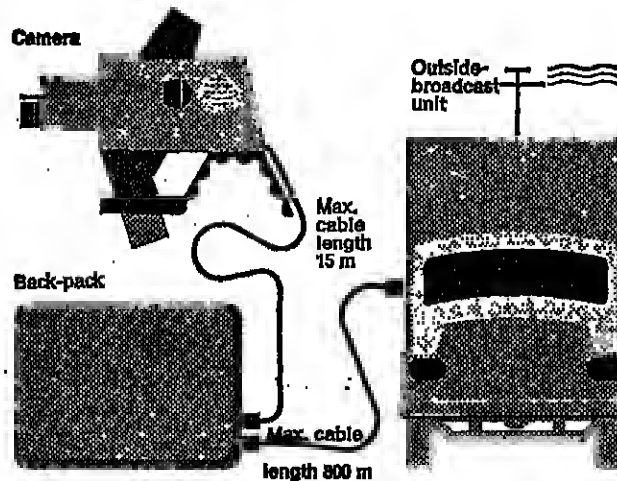


Television outside-broadcast teams must be right "where the action is" in order to get the best pictures for a live report. The reporter must have an electronic camera which is not only easy to use and carry but also produces pictures of the same quality as a large studio camera. Bosch have built just such a camera and call it the KCR. It's one of the first of its kind to give such high-quality colour pictures. The many components have been specially designed and most of the electronic equipment is now housed in a back-pack separate from the camera itself.

Previously, TV camera teams have been in a dilemma when covering outdoor events: they either took studio cameras which gave excellent colour reproduction but were relatively immobile and could not be taken close enough to the point of action, or they could use 16 mm film cameras, which are certainly mobile and convenient but then the live outside broadcast was no longer live. The KCR has solved their dilemma: it produces pictures of studio-camera quality and yet is as convenient and flexible as a 16 mm film camera.

The mobility and flexibility of colour-TV cameras depend primarily on the weight and arrangement of the optical system, prism, housing and electronic equipment. If weight-saving was to be achieved with the principal components it was realized that a radical reappraisal of the design would be necessary.

Bosch Researchers analysed the usual configuration of these components in the light of the new requirements, with the following result. The optical system, prism and camera tubes now form a compact, self-supporting unit which saves weight and space and may also carry the other components.



In a normal studio camera the housing usually carries all the components, so to give adequate rigidity it must be a heavy magnesium-alloy casting. The housing of the KCR, on the other hand, does not perform the same function and therefore can be of thin aluminium. Aluminium is also used for the newly-developed deflection coils of the camera tubes. They are only one third as heavy as normal copper-wire coils. The sharing of the electronic components of the KCR between the camera itself and the back-pack has made the camera even lighter and easier to handle. The connecting cable between the camera and the back-pack (between the cameraman and his assistant) can be up to 15 m long.



KCR colour-TV camera in use

The camera can operate up to 800 m from the control centre, which would normally be in the outside-broadcast unit. So the cameraman certainly has a wide field of action.

Reference: Publication K 50
Available from: Robert Bosch GmbH, Abt. WEB
7 Stuttgart 1, Postfach 50, W. Germany

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CANNES

Two New Directors Enter the Lists

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, May 15 (UPI).—Two films in English are way out ahead in the Cannes Festival competition. The first is the British "Hireling" and the second is the American "Electra Glide in Blue." The directors of both—Alan Bridges and John William Gurricio, respectively—are novices.

The festival may well take pride in presenting to an international audience the initial long-range features of two new cineastes of such incontestable talents.

"The Hireling," based on a novel by the late I.P. Bartley (who wrote "The Go-Between"), recounts the torment of a chauffeur who falls in love with his aristocratic mistress when, after suffering a nervous breakdown, she emerges, lonely and despondent, from a rest home. The chauff-

eur's taciturn sympathy and kind care enable her to readjust to the outside world. But once she is back in the swim of country gentry affairs, she no longer has need of the commoner's compassion. Social distinctions—the setting is England in the very early, postwar twenties—impose themselves.

Sarah Miles as the inconsiderate lady, unconsciously selfish despite her gentle manner, conveys the heroine's transition from despondent, bereaved wife to flirting country widow with remarkable sensitivity. It is likely that this portrayal will be remembered on prize-day. Robert Shaw, as the former sergeant-major of the battlefields now a hired-car driver, registers strongly, too, in a rounded characterization that reveals both the growing anguish and incipient brutality of the

wage slave. The fine setting of the stars and Bridges' directorial reproduction of the period setting and mores are so persuasive that the final sequences seem a concession to what Galsworthy termed "the scenery." But otherwise the production is of such sophisticated tone and polish, so flawlessly cast and so convincing in its details, that it is astonishing that it should be the work of a beginner.

"Electra Glide in Blue" is something of a very different nature, the saga of an understated motorcycle cop and his dreams of glory. A patrolman on a road running through the California hills and wastelands, he yearns to be promoted to plainclothesman status. When an ancient desert hermit is found slain in a shack near a hippie settlement, the eager policeman believes his chance has come. The inquest, however, disgusts him with the rough justice administered by his hard-headed superiors and his dormant conscience awakens. A satirical comedy of considerable originality and bright, fresh humor, the film has many brilliant passages and a gallery of amusing caricatures. While it has vibrant spirit and a wonderful sense of the ridiculous, it is lacking in unity, altering its approach again and again. Sometimes it is broad burlesque and sometimes it edges dangerously close to the maudlin. The protagonist is presented as a vain moron, an absurd poppin'jay so that it is impossible to take any attitude he assumes very seriously. Its young director, Gurricio, also appears in doubt when to let go and his conclusion is confusing. But despite the fustian of the film, the unique gift of its director is apparent again and again, flashing forth dazzlingly on many occasions. Robert Blake, as then alive, conceited bluecoat who boasts he is the exact height of Alan Ladd, is a comedian of the first order.

The festival program is swollen, as it usually is, with much waste matter. For example, we have just had a dash of piou, Portuguese plish-pish, "The Promise," in which the son and future daughter-in-law of a fisherman whose boat is in peril vow never to consummate their marriage if the old boy is saved. What might be the premise for a hawdy Fanny Royal farce is treated with utmost gravity and is quite dead.

"Vogliamo I Colonnelli," one of

"When I go to London, I want to be close to everything. Not on top of it."

"That's why I always stay at The Carlton Tower. It has the perfect location for me—away from the tourists and traffic, but near absolutely everything I want from the city. It's in Knightsbridge, you know. Harrods, Buckingham Palace, embassies and all that. There's even quite a charming park across the street. But more important than that, this hotel has a way of making me feel extremely welcome, extremely well-served—and extremely important."

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Sarah Miles and Robert Shaw in "The Hireling."

the Italian entries, concerns an attempted coup d'état by retired and disgruntled army officers. In the cast are some competent comedians—Ugo Tognazzi, Claude Dabouis, and François Périer among them. But the film is slow motion Keystone slapstick with a great deal of unnecessary dialogue and roccoco intrigues added to pass it off as political satire.

The film market, outside the festival boundaries, is offering

prospective buyers a wide selection of cheap pornographic products in the local cinema, but neither the banned (in New York) "Deep Throat" nor its new rival, "The Devil and Mrs. Jones," are available for inspection.

Everyone, it appears, is delighted with "La Nuit Américaine," shown last night out of competition. This is François Truffaut's Valentine to his profession, an at-

fectionate tribute to film-making. "La Nuit Américaine" (The French term for night scenes done by day and subsequently darkened in the laboratories) is a simple, breezy history of the shooting of a film at the Victorine Studios in Nice.

Truffaut relishes the problems that attend his trade. There are the conferences with producers, the complicated love affairs of the participating mountebanks which intrude on the daily work, the old actress, added to the bottle, who is trying to make a comeback but keeps miffing her lines, the sudden death of the male star and the business of tricking his absence in the final scenes, the anxiety of the director whose responsibilities trouble his sleep, the cheeky property man, the temperamental beginner, more difficult to handle than Miss Murray. Truffaut tells all the backstage secrets amusingly and interestingly.

Valentina Cortese is the passé comedienne; Jacqueline Bisset, the budding star; Jean-Pierre Anmont, the leading man who is killed in an auto accident; and Jean-Pierre Léaud, the toughy novice. The film is dedicated to Lillian and Dorothy "Gish," it is Truffaut's best work in a long while and seems to be the only item in the festival so far that has pleased all.

OPERA—German 'Under Milk Wood'

By Paul Moor

HAMBURG, May 15 (UPI).—

In all literature one would have to search far to find a work which contains as much verbal music as Dylan Thomas' superb masterpiece "Under Milk Wood." Thomas subtitled it "A Play for Voices," and when the BBC, which had commissioned it, first broadcast the work, it assembled under Douglas Claverdon's sensitive direction an all-Welsh cast with Richard Burton magnificent as the first narrator.

Walter Steffens, a 39-year-old Aachen-born composer, has turned "Under Milk Wood" into an opera. If he has not improved it, he has, to his credit, done it relatively little damage, and in some places he has brought it even more vibrantly alive than the original version for radio made possible.

A glance at Mr. Steffens's score leads one to expect avant-garde music, for some pages of it resemble optical art more than aural and he has employed various modish devices, but his

Steffens's efforts to extraordinary good advantage. The orchestra sits not in the pit but on stage, on rising ramps, facing the audience and surrounded by bits of sylvan scenery, which turns the orchestra itself into Milk Wood, rising above the town of Llareggib. This leaves the foreground free as the acting area and elevating the floor of the orchestra flush with the stage at times extends that area right to the first row of seats.

Stage hands, dressed for their work, roll in and out on wheeled platforms the sets and performers of the numerous episodes which comprise the work. Mr. Horres, who works out of the Wuppertal Opera, has in recent times developed an innovative reputation as an unusually gifted operatic stage director. On the basis of this encounter with his work, he richly deserves it.

The program lists 35 performers. Günther Liders, one of Hamburg's finest older actors, comes and goes personally as the speaking narrator, expertly delivering Erich Fried's imaginative translation of the complicated original text, which Mr. Steffens adapted into libretto. Hans Soth as Captain Cat, Richard Cassilly and Ute Kosmit as Mog Edwards and Myfanwy Price, Kurt Marschner as the Rev. Mr. Jenkins and Elisabeth Steiner as Polly Carter stood out particularly in an unusually gifted cast.

Mark Jaworski conducted the Hamburg State Philharmonic, and they outdid themselves to bring Llareggib musically to life.

FASHION

The Well-Heeled Look

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, May 15 (UPI).—In the last couple of years, shoes have become a fashion headache. A recent group show of the French shoe industry clearly demonstrated that platforms, which have been called ugly, dangerous and uncomfortable, are about to fade out.

Yet, platforms or wedgies were the only real recent news in fashion. The vintage of your dress did not matter so much but shoes could make or break the silhouette.

What is left of the platform is a slightly raised, half an inch sole and high heels coupled with a return to feminine, almost fussy shoes. This means brighter prospects for many shoe stores who can hope to win back their older and richer clientele who had simply stopped buying.

Platform shoes did not come from the blue. They met a need. Softer and less structured fashion called for new proportions and more height. The ultra-wide, flared pants also cried out for bigger shoes to make them look right.

A Transition

Another reason for platforms was that they provided an easy transition from flats to high heels. Now that almost everyone is in high heels again, it looks as if platforms have had it—or almost.

At the last ready-to-wear collections in Florence, the handwriting was on the wall. Although most Italian designers are now firmly back on a no-platform, high-heel track, in France, things are moving more slowly. The only exception is Charles Leroux, who turned his shoe collection over to Karl Lagerfeld. In one swift stroke, Lagerfeld wiped out platforms and brought back wedge shoes with high heels, and a sexy stiff arch, "because platforms look dreadful now with skirts," Lagerfeld said.

But Claude Jourdan, who split from the family business, Charles Jourdan, to make it on his own, feels it would be premature to do away with platforms altogether. "A thin sole still looks aging," he said. "We got used to seeing platforms, and so did our customers. We're finished with the huge, three-inch platform but I feel we need a transition period of a year or so."

Mr. Jourdan also said, "We're at the end of an economic crisis because platforms were far from being widely accepted. They brought a younger look to shoes but made us lose a lot of older customers."

At Charles Jourdan's reputedly the largest French luxury shoe



NEW LOOKS—Higher, slimmer heels and modified forms from Pierre Cardin (above) and Danaud

manufacturer with 13 billion francs annual turnover) production director Gérard Taveau agrees that shoes are changing radically. But the Charles Jourdan attitude is both careful and more cagey. "There are platforms and platforms," Mr. Taveau said. "A new fashion came overnight. We need to get customers out of one look into another. That's why we offering eight different heights and a wider range of models. Platforms we still have but we have all kinds of forms, including half-and-ones which qualify as thick so."

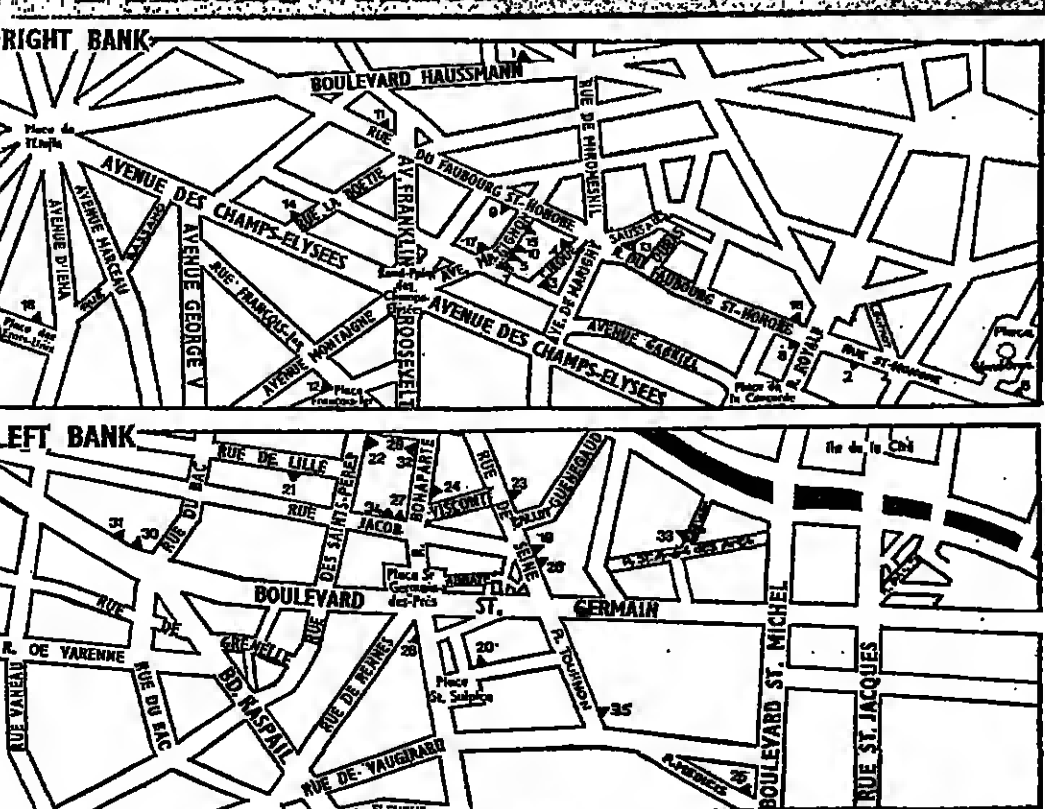
In the end, it is all a question of economics. Thick platform will take longer to die in mass market but the change already well on its way in fashion-conscious, and well-heeled, so to speak, luxury class.

Fats Domino to Give Concert in Paris

PARIS, May 15 (UPI).—Fats Domino, on an extended spring tour of Western Europe, gave two concerts at the Salle Pleyel, Paris, Thursday at 7 and 10:30 p.m. His next performance is Friday at the Palais des Beaux Arts, Brussels.

American-born pianist Turner, long a Paris resident, one of the last exponents of stride piano style, will share bill with Fats Domino at Salle Pleyel.

PARIS ART GALLERIES



- | RIGHT BANK | RIGHT BANK | LEFT BANK |
|--|--|--|
| (1) GALERIE ARIEL
140 Rue de Valenciennes (18e), 27-15-29.
KESSELER, starting May 20. | (12) Galerie de la Présidence
89 Faubourg St-Hippolyte (8e), 2-55-48-49.
Clavé, Fauriol, Gaudin, de Gaillet, Guez, Kéris, O. Oudet, Mouton. | (28) GRAVURE, 41 Rue de Seine (courtyard), 235-45-44. Original modern engravings. |
| (2) GALERIE BOLER
27 Rue St-Hippolyte (18e), 27-20-28.
Original Contemporary Graphics
ACAN, GRAQUE, CHAGALL, CLAVE, DALL, B. DESJARDIN, MATTESS, MBO, PICASSO, POLLOCK. | (13) GALERIE DIVERSE REVUE
Right Bank, 124 R. de la Boétie (16e), Tel: 239.83.17. YOUNGERMAN. | (29) LES HEURES CLAIRES
10 Rue Bonaparte (6e), 033-95-29.
Books - Paintings - Drawings - Lithographs - Prints. DALL, DALL, FOLLOU, KESSELER, KESSELER, KESSELER, etc. |
| (3) GALERIE JEANNE CASTEL
8 Rue du Cirque (8e), 236-71-34.
MOOREN and CONTEMPORARY ART. | (14) GALERIE TARDAGNA
13 Avenue Malesherbes 20-49-11.
Permanently: Alphonse, Babouline, Bourdelle, Chabry, Fauriol, Gaudin, Guez, Kéris, O. Oudet, Mouton. | (30) GALERIE O LA LUMIERE
18 Rue de Valenciennes (18e), 235-05-29.
Original modern Lithographs & Prints. |
| (4) GALERIE DU CIRQUE
27 Rue du Cirque (8e), 236-71-34.
Exhibition of original Lithographs. | (15) GALERIE URBAN
18 Faubourg St-Hippolyte (8e), 236-05-29.
From Robert L. Lippman, 1961-1962. May 15-June 15: "Homage to A. LHOZE." | (31) GALERIE MELKI
15 Rue de Seine (6e), 033-15-70.
Books, Manuscripts, Paintings, Prints, etc. |
| (5) GALERIE ENHANTUEL OAVD
24 Avenue Malesherbes (18e), 239-44-00.
PAULIN, REGOVAR, MENGOY, KESSELER, YOUNG, etc. | (16) GALERIE FELIX VERCEL
9 Avenue Malesherbes (8e), 236-25-19.
710 Madison Avenue New York. | (32) GALERIE MULTIPLES
13 Rue de Valenciennes (18e), 033-95-44. |
| (6) GALERIE DUBOIS, 233 R. St-Hippolyte, 236-71-34. Contemp. Paintings & Sculpt. | (17) QUELQUES SIGNATURES RARES
Until May 26. | (33) Présence de la Tapisserie
28 Rue Bonaparte (6e), 332-97-29.
AUTHENTIC TAPESTRIES, RUGS, ENGRAVINGS, SCULPTURES. |
| (7) WALLY F FINDLAY
GALLERIES INTERNATIONAL
New York Chicago, Palm Beach, Paris
5 Av. Matignon (8e), 232-78-11.
Contemp. NGVWV: May 11-June 5.
Exhibition NGVWV, 1964-1972.
Special Showings: KESSELER, CANOIN, LIPSON, etc. | (18) VISION NOUVELLE
6 Pl. des Etats-Unis (16e), 235-35-35.
Engraved Metal Relief by Clavé. | (34) GALERIE RATE
6 Rue Bonaparte (6e), 232-97-29.
Permanently: BEILON, LARUSSE, LANGOY, ANDRE MASSON, SUBVANCE, etc. |
| (8) GALERIE DE FRANCE
8 R. de Valenciennes (18e), 236-05-29.
PIGNOT, until May 11.
JEAN COYNE: May 10-June 10. | (19) LA DEMEURE
8 Pl. Saint-Sulpice (6e), 232-02-11.
Contemporary TAPESTRIES, RUGS, ENGRAVINGS, etc. | (35) GALERIE DIVERSE REVUE
Left Bank, 124 R. de la Boétie (16e), 239-83-17. KESSELER, YOUNGERMAN. |
| (9) Galerie Hervé ODERMATT
(Formerly KESSELER) 235-45-44.
23 Rue St-Hippolyte (18e) 235-45-44.
Home to LEGRUEVIL. | (20) GALERIE FRAMOND
8 Rue de Valenciennes (18e), 236-05-29.
Beuys, Borel, de Coninck, Derycke, etc. | (36) GALERIE ST-GERMAIN
206 R. St-Germain (7e), 044-77-33.
KESSELER, Recent Works, until June 2.
Permanently: BEILON, LARUSSE, LANGOY, ANDRE MASSON, SUBVANCE, etc. |
| (10) GRAVURE MATIGNON
14 Ave. Matignon, 235-44-77.
Original Engravings & Lithographs. | (21) GALERIE PAUL FACCHETTI
17 Rue de Valenciennes (18e), 236-05-29. | (37) TAPESTRIES pour du moderne
Auberson, Flaud, Frimont, etc. |
| (11) GALERIE MONTAUX & GENES
24 Rue St-Hippolyte (18e), 236-05-29.
Collection, Decorative Jewels. | (22) GALERIE DIVERSE REVUE
Left Bank, 124 R. de la Boétie (16e), 239-83-17. KESSELER, YOUNGERMAN. | (38) GALERIE DIVERSE REVUE
Left Bank, 124 R. de la Boétie (16e), 239-83-17. KESSELER, YOUNGERMAN. |
| (12) GALERIE DE PARIS
24 Place François-Ier (8e), 336-02-20.
Home to LEGRUEVIL. | (23) GALERIE DIVERSE REVUE
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High.	Low.	Div.	In #	P/E	Last	% High Low Last Chgs		High.	Low.	Div.	In #	P/E	Last	% High Low Last Chgs		High.	Low.	Div.	In #	P/E	Last	% High Low Last Chgs	
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March 28, 1973

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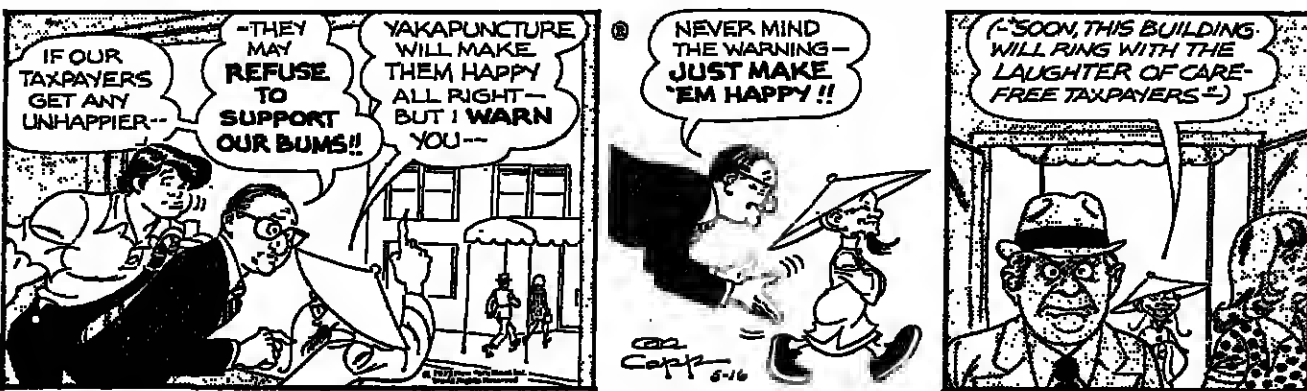
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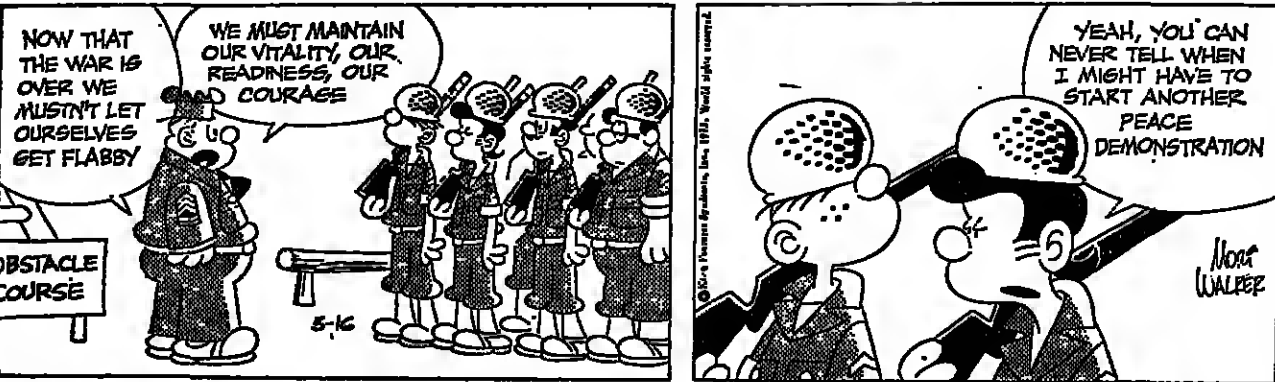
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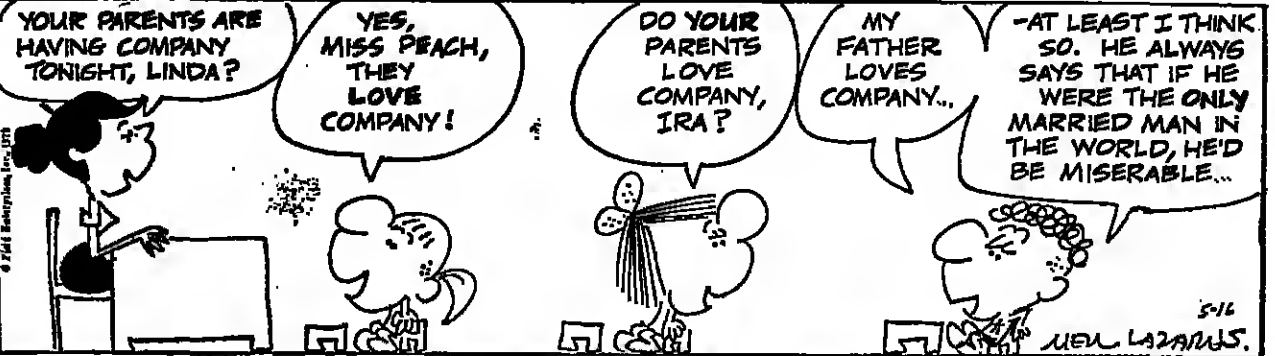
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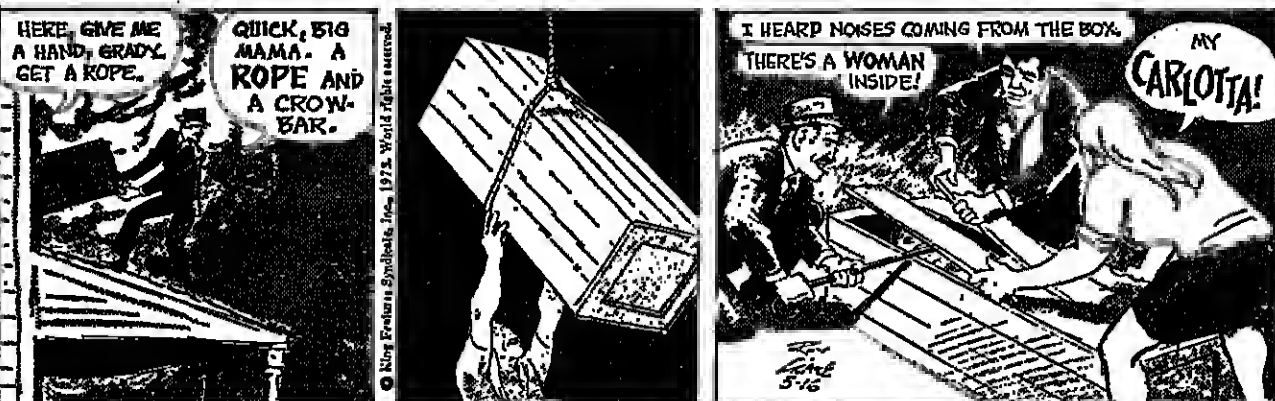
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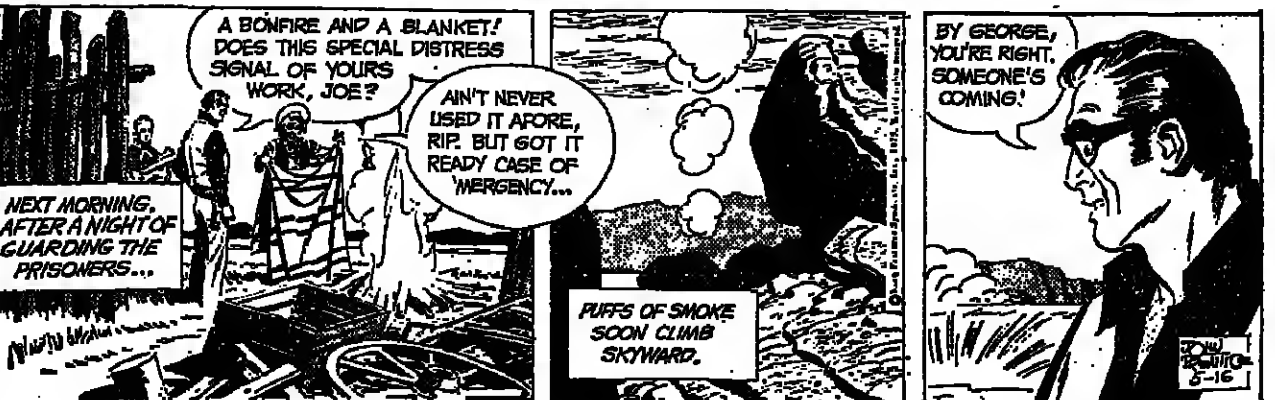
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The success or failure of the United States team in the world championship in Brazil for the next two weeks will depend largely on the performances of the three young New York experts who are making their international debuts.

The nonplaying captain, Roger Stern, can count on steady performances from B. Jay Becker, Paul Soloway and John Swanson, all of whom have had previous international experience. And he can entertain high hopes of reaching the final playoff to decide the world title if the three other members of his squad, Jeff Rubens, Michael Becker and Andy Bernstein, adjust well to the unfamiliar tension and atmosphere of a world championship and play in their best form.

Their best form is very good indeed, as the diagrammed deal from the Vanderbilt Cup in March illustrates. Bernstein held the South hand, and balanced with three spades when West's opening of three hearts was passed around to him. Michael Becker, as North, raised to game and the opening lead was the heart king.

After winning with the heart

NORTH
♠ A732
♥ A6
♦ 10743
♣ 764

WEST (D) EAST
♠ 104
♥ KQJ9873
♦ QJ83
♣ AK102

South ♠ QJ865
♥ 5
♦ KQ85
♣ 95

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
West North East South
3♥ Pass Pass 3♠
Pass 4♥ Pass Pass

West led the heart king.

ace, the obvious play for South was the ace and another spade, hoping to lose one trump trick and two clubs. This was the choice of South in the replay, and it failed. He had to lose a diamond trick eventually as well as the three tricks in the black suits.

In view of the pre-emptive opening, Bernstein considered the possibility that West might be void in spades or diamonds. At the second trick he led not the spade ace but the deuce. This would have been a key move if East had held all four missing trumps, for the spade ace would have survived as an entry to lead them again from the dummy. And it also saved the day with the actual distribution.

East was less perceptive about the distributional possibilities than the declarer. After he had put up the spade king, he shifted to clubs and persevered with that suit, missing the chance to lead a diamond. When South ruffed the third round of clubs with a high trump, he cashed the spade queen and the diamond ace. This revealed the diamond distribution, and his forthright play in trumps made it possible to enter dummy twice in trumps, with the seven and the ace, to pick up the diamond suit without loss.

With such graceful, gentle satirical thrusts, Mr. Vonnegut takes care of most of what is absurd and downright evil in American civilization—everything from Vietnam to sex, from war to massage parlors.

And it's charming, yet oddly terrifying—charming terror, terrifying charm may well be Mr. Vonnegut's exclusive trademark by now—to see Dwayne Hoover, the automobile dealer who owns

BOOKS

BREAKFAST OF CHAMPIONS

Or Goodbye Blue Monday

By Kurt Vonnegut jr. With drawings by the author
Delacorte Press/Seymour Lawrence. 295 pp. \$.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

YOU have to hand it to Kurt

Vonnegut jr. In his eighth novel, "Breakfast of Champions, or Goodbye Blue Monday," he performs considerable complex magic. He makes pornography seem like any old plumbing, violence like love-making, innocence like evil, and guilt like child's play. He wheels out all the latest fashionable complaints about America—her racism, her gift for destroying language, her technological greed and selfishness—and makes them seem fresh, funny, outrageous, hateful, and lovable, all at the same time. He draws pictures, for God's sake—simple, rough, yet surprisingly seductive sketches of everything from Volkswagens to electric chairs. He weaves into his plot a dozen or so glorious synopses of Vonnegut's stories—some almost wishes were fleshed out into whole books. He very nearly levitates. Yet—astonishingly—this fiction is also a factual announcement of his intention to give up fiction. And what marks the book is that one believes the fiction, but not the facts.

Up to a certain point, it is easy to accept what is going on in this "tale of a meeting of two lonesome, skinny, fairly old white men on a planet which was dying fast." It's amusing and charming, yet oddly frightening, to watch Kluge Trout—the undiscovered science-fiction writer who has kept popping up in Mr. Vonnegut's previous works—jumping across America to a festival of the arts in Midland City, where he has been invited through the lone intervention of that benign-evil millionaire, Eliot Rosewater.

It's quite marvelous the way Trout contemplates the word PYRAMID written in giant letters on the side of a trailer-truck he is riding in, and then wonders, "Why would anybody in the business of high-speed transportation name his business and his trucks after buildings which haven't moved an eighth of an inch since Christ was born?" And gets the answer from the truck's driver: "He [the boss] liked the sound of it." Which leads Trout to imagine a story "about a planet where the language kept turning into pure music, because the creatures there were so enchanted with the sounds."

So leaders in government and commerce, in order to function, had to invent new and much uglier vocabularies and sentence structures all the time, which would resist being transmuted to music.

With such graceful, gentle satirical thrusts, Mr. Vonnegut takes care of most of what is absurd and downright evil in American civilization—everything from Vietnam to sex, from war to massage parlors.

And it's charming, yet oddly terrifying—charming terror, terrifying charm may well be Mr. Vonnegut's exclusive trademark by now—to see Dwayne Hoover, the automobile dealer who owns

much of Midland, inexorably insane been bad chemicals in his Dwayne Hoover's incoherence—which will break Hoover reads a story from the Universe, reader that he alone will among a race of enables Mr. Vonnegut everything that is evil from the rest of the world. Needs to be genocide to people in their various bad As we all ought to know there are few writers as Mr. Vonnegut's gift for the guise of deadpan spotlighting without bitterness the most hide of the human species.

But I began worrying while about certain charms that Vonnegut plays. After several got bothered by his re of the exhortation to which he begins a his paragraphs, as we three little words "Ar with which he conclude his most appalling, de Even those dumb, boys began to pull at I think I understand a getting at—that felt simply won't serve as he approaches middle; deeper insight to his or writing "not to m ignorance" art to imagine "the end of earth of evil; and the sona who is creating of Champions" is tryin; last desperate grip on simple rudiments of st. But there is a certain. This desperation, spec. it is surrounded by so m and inventiveness.

And when Mr. persona gives up flet our very eyes... He destructs himself as a first warning us in his book that "Once I what was making Ameri dangerous, unhappy I people who had need with real life. I resolve story-telling. And the very end, telling b ters that they are free them, and then sor "falsely and pleasantly" void of his private con I found myself asking that highest the exp reading "Breakfast of C. Most of these question, complicated to be su this space. But not le them were these: if y must be destroyed. Mr. then why create more the process of destroy you must beg com Tolstoy freeing his ser ferson his slaves, why the deed? Or are you j us?

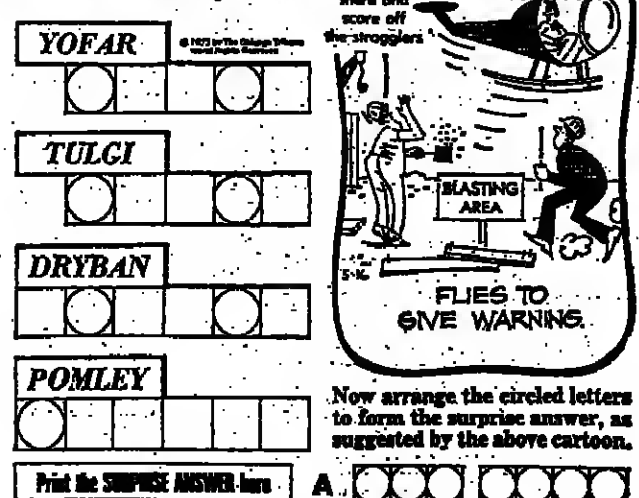
Mr. Lehmann-Haupt critic for The New Y

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

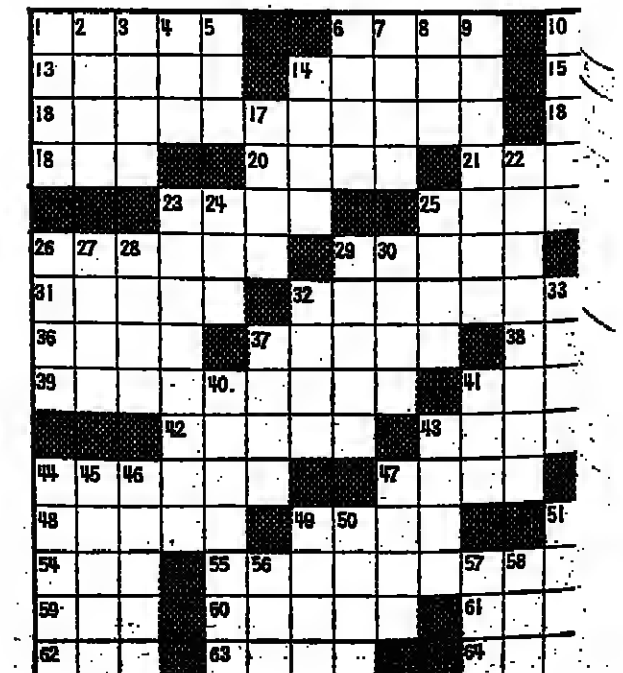


Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A

CROSSWORD

By W

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| ACROSS | 1 "Marble Faun" | 6 Actor Walter | 10 Relative of Mac | 13 State of the | 14 Silal plant | 15 Armed-service org. | 16 Miami divider | 18 Skyline's tribute | 19 R. stop | 20 Bookie's data | 21 Social milestone | 23 Like wet taicum | 25 Muddles up | 26 Theater district | 29 Use a palette | 31 Monastery head | 32 Really developments | 36 Ukrainian city | 37 Navigation aid | 38 French parent | 39 Enzymes | 41 Violent desire | 42 Rich fabrics | 43 Miss Mangano's rice | 44 Napoli's land | 47 Reduce | 48 Miss Thorndike | 49 Campbell | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOWN | 51 Compass direction | 54 Wool: Prefix | 55 Miami neighbor | 56 Common verb | 59 Individual study | 61 Blinds in falconry | 62 Spoil | 63 Aldo and Johnny | 64 Confuse | 1 Focal areas | 2 Monogram unit: Abbr. | 3 Miss Kirk | 4 Dwarf's name | 5 Collection of sayings | 6 Like good whisky | 7 Girl's nickname | 8 Le Gallienne | 9 Condenser jars | 10 Ninnies | 11 Inordinate | 12 Legislative bodies | 14 Capp of the comic | 17 One | 22 Appraisal | 23 Old Devon resort | 24 Law mar | 25 Bearing | 26 Garden t | 27 Wading | 28 Encoura | 29 Studies t | 30 Between and ama | 32 Fireman | 33 Big top | 34 U. S. Inf | 35 Char | 37 "Lost H | 40 Self-pro transit | 41 Russian | 43 Loud ne | 44 Eastern | 45 Crown | 46 Li'l | 47 Trapper | 49 "col stones | 50 Porseur | 51 Vehicle | 52 Order t | 53 Actual | 56 W. W. I. | 57 Red | 58 River a |



ملا من ليل

A's Triumph, 5-1

Man Stops White Sox' Wood

Calif., May 15 (UPI)—Jackson drove in three-run homer fly last night, man all the help to the Oakland 5-1 victory over the White Sox.

Wood went the distance for the White Sox, who suffered their third consecutive loss. It was his seventh complete game in 11 starts this year and dropped his win-loss record to 8-3. He allowed only six hits but still lost his first game since April 14, ending a seven-game winning streak.

Losing Streak at 6 Mer by Expos' Fairly

May 15 (UPI)—A solo homer in 10th inning last night helped the Montreal Expos to a 6-1 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates, ending their six-game losing streak.

Philips 16, Cards 5

Philadelphia collected six hits and two walks for six runs in the fourth inning and beat St. Louis, 10-5, on the road.

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	20	10	.667	—
New York	17	14	.556	3
Pittsburgh	12	19	.385	8
Philadelphia	12	19	.385	8
St. Louis	8	23	.258	12

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	25	13	.659	—
Boston	23	15	.605	1 1/2
Cincinnati	19	19	.500	5
Los Angeles	18	19	.484	6
Atlanta	18	21	.462	7
San Diego	18	21	.462	7

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San Diego	18	21	.462	7

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	25	13	.659	—
Boston	23	15	.605	1 1/2
Cincinnati	19	19	.500	5
Los Angeles	18	19	.484	6
Atlanta	18	21	.462	7
San Diego	18	21	.462	7

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San Francisco	25	13	.659	—
Boston	23	15	.605	1 1/2
Cincinnati	19	19	.500	5
Los Angeles	18	19	.484	6
Atlanta	18	21	.462	7
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Observer

Tales for the Marines

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—People who believe in the system are writing to ask how they can defend it against those who say Watergate proves it a failure. The following guide to answering typical questions arising from the Watergate affair should be mastered so that the appropriate answer comes automatically to the tongue.



Baker

Question: How can you say the system isn't corrupt when the White House and the CIA are conspiring at burglary and the FBI is destroying evidence of crime?

Answer: It is unfair to blame the whole system just because a few of its parts may fail. The Department of Commerce was clean.

Q: But isn't the system pretty rotten when the State Department cooperates with a political scheme to defame a former President with forged diplomatic documents?

A: You are not looking at the overall picture. The Pentagon was also asked to turn over documents to be forged, but did not comply. The Smithsonian Institution was not asked, but there is no reason to believe it would have complied if it had been. Be fair.

Q: Was the system fair to the country when one party used sabotage methods to destroy the other party's presidential nomination process and aid the nomination of a weak candidate?

A: If McGovern was such a weak candidate, how do you explain the fact he was able to carry Massachusetts?

Q: Isn't the system in pretty bad shape when the top White House lawyer ends up trying to trade testimony against his colleagues for immunity from prosecution?

A: You should be thankful that in the free world we can still enjoy immunity from prosecution. In the Communist

world, this freedom would be impossible.

Q: Isn't the system pretty close to the police state, when the President can bring the apparatus of the CIA, the FBI, the Justice Department and the White House into play to obtain the conviction of one man?

A: Nonsense. Look at the Ellsberg case. The system made it possible for Ellsberg to escape conviction. The system will work just as well for any man who doesn't crack under four years of government harassment, can spend two or three years of his life standing around courtrooms and has \$500,000 for legal fees.

Q: Why should I have any respect for a system that promotes law and order and gave me Watergate?

A: They all do it.

Q: Isn't it the final sign of the system's failure that when a group of politicians is shown to have been engaged in shabby, squalid and criminal activities, large numbers of the public say, "They all do it?"

A: This system, remember, was the first to put a man on the moon. And anyhow, India is pretty corrupt, too, in spite of its self-righteous eagerness to lecture the United States.

Q: What about the dirty money laundered in Mexico? What about the Vesco case? What about the indictment of one attorney general and the resignation of the other? What about TIT and Dita Beard? What about TIT and the CIA?

A: Questions like those must never be dignified with the answering, for they smother the Constitution at the work, and that is something the system will never permit.

Q: Hasn't the system failed entirely in not providing some constitutional method for riding us of this present government until 1977?

A: Four more years! Four more years!

Q: Isn't the system rotten to the core when its spokesmen can no longer reply rationally to critical questioning but fall back instead upon the mindless shouting of slogans?

A: They all do it.

"Just at the time when our senior people who have been with the United Nations from the beginning are retiring, we are saddled with a lot of second-rate personnel."

Mediocrity and the UNocracy in Geneva

By William Tuohy

GENEVA.—The United Nations office here is growing in a quiet yet startling fashion. It now rivals the New York headquarters in size and complexity and soon promises to become even bigger.

What some here call the "UNocracy" has just added a new wing with 700 office units. And UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, has recently moved from Paris to Geneva, joining a half dozen other specialized and semi-independent UN agencies.

In its appointed task of feeding in policy recommendations and carrying out the decisions of the General Assembly in New York, the Geneva complex held 475 full-scale meetings and conferences last year, with some 4,000 sessions.

The Geneva personnel roster has soared to about 2,500 employees, and the budget is approaching \$500 million annually, having doubled in six years and now even surpassing that of the New York headquarters.

While most UN activity in Geneva is concentrated in the huge Palais des Nations, the specialized agencies like the ILO (International Labor Organization), WHO (World Health Organization), WMO (World Meteorological Organization) and the ITU (International Telecommunications Union) all have their own buildings.

Also Geneva based are an alphabet soup of commissions and conferences such as GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development), UNCTC (United Nations Conference on Trade and Commerce), UNCTE (United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment), UNCTF (United Nations Conference on Trade and Finance), UNCTG (United Nations Conference on Trade and Geography), UNCTH (United Nations Conference on Trade and History), UNCTI (United Nations Conference on Trade and Industry), UNCTJ (United Nations Conference on Trade and Justice), UNCTK (United Nations Conference on Trade and Knowledge), UNCTL (United Nations Conference on Trade and Learning), UNCTM (United Nations Conference on Trade and Management), UNCTN (United Nations Conference on Trade and Nature), UNCTO (United Nations Conference on Trade and Observation), UNCTP (United Nations Conference on Trade and Power), UNCTQ (United Nations Conference on Trade and Quality), UNCTR (United Nations Conference on Trade and Reality), UNCTW (United Nations Conference on Trade and Wealth), UNCTX (United Nations Conference on Trade and Experience), UNCTY (United Nations Conference on Trade and Youth), UNCTZ (United Nations Conference on Trade and Zone), UNCTAA (United Nations Conference on Trade and Area), UNCTAB (United Nations Conference on Trade and Ability), UNCTAC (United Nations Conference on Trade and Action), UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Advice), UNCTAE (United Nations Conference on Trade and Appearance), UNCTAF (United Nations Conference on Trade and Affection), UNCTAG (United Nations Conference on Trade and Age), UNCTAH (United Nations Conference on Trade and Authority), UNCTAI (United Nations Conference on Trade and Aid), UNCTAJ (United Nations Conference on Trade and Adjustment), UNCTAK (United Nations Conference on Trade and Acknowledgment), UNCTAL (United Nations Conference on Trade and Allowance), UNCTAM (United Nations Conference on Trade and 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PEOPLE: Teen-Ager Pays \$1,800 The 'Ultimate Comic Book'

It's not a bird, and it's not a man, it's "an artifact of nostalgia value that beckons the heart." That's what Mitchell Mehl, 18, a Sacramento, Calif., high school student, said as he paid a record \$1,800 for one of nine existing copies of the first Superman comic book, dated June, 1938. "Money is nothing to me—it's the comic book that counts," Mitchell declared. "It's the ultimate comic book. There's a sort of hypnotism in this comic book. It will drive people to do almost anything."

Known to the cognoscenti as "king of the comics," Mitchell bought the vintage Superman edition from the crown prince of the comics, Theodore Holstein, 28, who had paid \$1,800 for it. The price tag would have been the price of his collection of 2,000 comic books to raise money for the deal. As he sees it, Mitchell said, his new acquisition is "priceless." But he added that he might be willing to sell it for a price—"to a museum" perhaps. "I want the world to see it, to see what it's really like." Meanwhile, it's going into a safe deposit box.

In Houston, Yoko Ono, wife of ex-Beatle John Lennon, has won permanent custody of her daughter, Kyoko. But her former husband, Anthony Cox, vanished with Kyoko in December, 1971, after serving one day of a contempt sentence; they are still missing. Last year the Lennons were temporary custody of the child.

The permanent custody order requires that Kyoko live with the Lennons, when she is found, and that she remain in the United States so that her father can exercise visiting rights. This, however, would create a problem for Lennon, who has been refused permanent residence in the United States because of a 1969 pot conviction in England. Since March, he has been contesting a deportation order.

Eight American women have been honored by the Ladies Home Journal in its first series of "Women of the Year" awards. The presentations were made Monday night at Washington's Kennedy Center, in a nationally televised ceremony. Mrs. Mammie Eisenhower, the president's widow, and Lynda Johnson Robb, daughter of the late President Lyndon B. Johnson, were among those who presented the awards.

Yoko Ono ... wins custody

to Rep. Shirley Chisholm, N.Y., the poet Nikki Giovanni, the field of youth life Mrs. Katharine Graham, chairman of The Washington Post Co. (economy and research), the actress Hayes (arts and hum), Ellen Strauss (voluntary), Ladonna Harris (humor) and Mary Lasker (life).

Sir Edmund Hillary's, according to Guide Monde, the Italian team which men to the top of Mount Everest this month. Mr. Hillary's claim 44-year-old Italian expedition was by the army, was "very competent, military" that had nothing to do with the expedition, "Problema Monzino," at high altitudes, the expedition, the problems, Hillary, Zealanders who, 20 years the first man to climb Everest, had been looking back when the people "back to Everest with me" and, inexpensive par

—SAMUEL JUS

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